

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER ON VISIT OF LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER

Talks With Zhao

OW291549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, held talks this afternoon with Pierre Werner, prime minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at the Great Hall of the People. Both exchanged views on international issues and bilateral relations.

Discussing Europe, Werner said Luxembourg is worried about an overbearing Soviet policy. He said Luxembourg advocates restoration of the balance of European military strength, ensuring peace and security in Europe. Werner described Luxembourg's foreign policies, saying: "We are willing to expand economic cooperations with developing countries so as to promote the prosperity of all nations."

On the international situation, Zhao Ziyang said it is characterized by tension, turbulence, complexity and an instability caused by contention between the two hegemonist powers. He said China will never change its policy of economic and technical cooperation with European and other countries.

Both expressed satisfaction with the development of friendship between their two countries. Premier Zhao said: "Though China and Luxembourg are geographically separate, we have identical or similar views on many international issues."

Attending for Luxembourg were Colette Flesch, vice prime-minister and foreign minister, and Carlo Ketter, Luxembourg ambassador to China. Taking part for the Chinese were Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister; Zhang Canming, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg.

Zhao, Werner Banquet Speeches

OW291636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet tonight for Pierre Werner, prime minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, in the Great Hall of the People.

He said: "China desires friendship and cooperation with West European countries based on mutual respect of sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit and, together with them, makes common contribution to world peace."

He said the European people, who have experienced great sufferings in two world wars, are uneasy with the hegemonists' aggression and expansion. The Chinese people also need a peaceful international environment for the nation's socialist modernization. A powerful and united Europe accords with the interests of the European people and meets the needs of world peace as well.

He praised the Luxembourg people for their opposition to hegemony, aggression and expansion, their commitment to safeguard their own country's safety and peace in Europe.

"Both China and Luxembourg oppose hegemonism, advocate the equality of all countries, big or small, and cherish the aspirations for development of cooperation and mutual benefit," he said. "In the turbulent international situation, we are very happy to exchange views with our friends from Luxembourg on issues of common concern. We will learn from the good points of Luxembourg, and further develop economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges with your country."

He expressed satisfaction with the various contacts between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972. He said he is confident the visit by the Luxembourg prime minister and deputy prime-minister will contribute to promotion of friendship.

Werner expressed satisfaction with cooperation between Luxembourg and China in the political, economic, technical and cultural fields. He said he hoped his visit would provide a new chance to strengthen and develop that cooperation.

Despite the differences of the nations' sizes and structures, Werner said, "our two countries share a common aspiration. Luxembourg, like the People's Republic of China, advocates a world equilibrium so all nations, big and small, can live in peace and security without the need to guard against foreign coercion."

"Unfortunately," he said, "we find in our observation of the world that the right of people to self-determination according to their own will has been violated time and again. To solve this we should make efforts to find ways for all countries to regain their right to live peacefully, determine their own destiny."

"The situation in Europe is characterised by an atmosphere of tension and distrust which has existed for many years. The recent proposal by Soviet President Brezhnev for freezing intermediate nuclear forces pending the Geneva negotiations cannot be accepted as it is. The proposal would cement an inequality obviously favorable to the Soviet Union, particularly when taking into account the number of SS-20 missiles already deployed," he said.

The prime minister also noted the unfortunate and prolonged armed conflicts in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. "March 21, 1982 was proclaimed by the European Parliament as the Day of Afghanistan," he said. "World attention has again been focused on the illegal Soviet armed occupation of this unfortunate, traditionally neutral country. This occupation, lasting for more than two years, has violated the fundamental rules of international law." He said the situation in Kampuchea was nearly analagous. "Luxembourg supports the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea in July, 1981," he said.

Attending the banquet were Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Tang Ke, minister of the metallurgical industry; Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture; and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg. Carlo Ketter, Luxembourg ambassador to China, was also present.

Chen Muhua Talks With Flesch

OW300817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here today with Mme. Colette Flesch, Luxembourg deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, foreign trade and cooperation.

The two officials reviewed with satisfaction the development of trade and economic cooperation between China and Luxembourg over the past few years and discussed possibilities for greater cooperation and exchange. Mme. Flesch arrived here yesterday with Prime Minister Pierre Werner.

Present at today's meeting were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi; Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg Zheng Weizhi; and Luxembourg Ambassador to China Carlo Ketter.

GENG BIAO MEETS FRENCH ARMED FORCES CHIEF

OW291510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-premier and minister of national defense, met with General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, and his party here today.

Geng Biao expressed satisfaction at the friendship and cooperation between the armies of China and France in recent years and looked forward to further growth. Lacaze briefed Geng Biao on France's defense and conveyed his country's desire to continue cooperation with China.

Attending were Han Huaizhi, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Shi Xinren, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in France. Also present were Claude Martin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Lt. Col. Dominique Deschamps, military, naval and air attache of the French Embassy here.

The guests returned to Beijing from Huhehot, Inner Mongolia, at noon, and visited the palace museum with Yang Dezhi, chief of P.L.A. General Staff.

JI PENGFEI MEETS ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

OW281547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and his wife, Xu Hanbing, met Giuliano Pajetta, member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and head of the Immigration Department of the committee, and Mrs Pajetta here this morning.

Present were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP. Central Committee, and Feng Xuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and adviser to the International Liaison Department.

Pajetta arrived April 8. During their stay, the guests visited Beijing, Xian, Chengdu, Chongqing, Wuhan, Nanjing, Shanghai, and Wangzhou, and took a boat trip through the Yangtze gorges. They leave tomorrow for home.

ITALIAN CP HEAD RECEIVES CCP DELEGATION IN ROME

OW300728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer received the visiting friendship delegation of the Chinese Communist Party this afternoon.

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Berlinguer said the visit by the Chinese delegation will surely strengthen the relations of friendship between the two parties. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

Earlier yesterday, the Chinese delegation was received by Nilde Iotti, member of the leading body of the Italian Communist Party and president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The Chinese delegation met separately this afternoon with Paolo Bufalini, member of the leading body; Adriana Seroni, secretary of the Secretariat; and Antonio Rubbi, head of the Central External Liaison Department of the Italian Communist Party.

The Chinese delegation toured a number of northern Italian cities from April 19 and returned here yesterday.

WESTERN EUROPEAN PRC AMITY GROUPS MEET IN ROME

OW292032 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The fourth annual meeting of the West European nations' associations for friendship with China was held in Rome, the capital of Italy, 23-25 April. Representatives from Austria, Belgium, West Germany, Britain, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy attended the meeting.

The representatives reported on their respective activities, exchanged experiences and discussed how to strengthen ties and further cooperation among the associations.

ICELANDIC FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR XIAN

OW271331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Icelandic Minister of Foreign Affairs Olafur Johannesson, Mrs. Dora Johannesson and their party wound up their visit to Beijing and left for Xian, Shanghai, Guilin and Guangzhou by air this afternoon before going home.

They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Canming and his wife.

Icelandic Ambassador to China Petur Thorsteinsson and Mrs. Thorsteinsson also left here for Xian by the same plane.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO CHINA

Talks With Zhao

OW271320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang continued his talks this morning with Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and secretary-general of the Party of the National Liberation Front.

The two sides exchanged a wide range of views on the current international situation and world issues of common interests. They shared converging or similar views on many important issues.

Noting that the current international situation is marked by tenseness and turbulence, the two leaders agreed that the Third World countries should strengthen their unity and cooperation, oppose aggression and interference, make common efforts for a change of the irrational international economic order, and play a bigger and active role in international affairs. The two leaders also discussed in depth some regional issues.

Also present were Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia.

Attends Theater

OW271635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian guests attended a reception and theatrical performance this evening at the people's theatre sponsored by the Ministry of Culture. Accompanying the guests were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Zhao Qiyang, vice-minister of culture. At the end of the performance, Chadli mounted the stage and shook hand with the performers.

This afternoon, Chadli and his party were entertained at a banquet given by Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister.

Zhao Farewell

OW281655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Algerian President and Secretary-General of the Party of the National Liberation Front Chadli Bendjedid and his party left for Wuxi, Jiangsu Province on board a special plane this morning.

Before their departure, Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the state guest house to wish Chadli farewell.

Zhao Ziyang said "Your visit, though short, is a great contribution to the development of relations between our two countries." He asked Chadli to convey the friendship of the Chinese people to the Algerian people.

Chadli thanked the Chinese people and government for their hospitality. He invited Premier Zhao to visit his country at any time convenient to him. Premier Zhao accepted, saying "I'll be glad to visit your beautiful country."

On his arrival in Wuxi, the Algerian president was greeted by Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu Province; Ma Jian, mayor of Wuxi; and Han Benchu, chairman of the standing committee of the Wuxi Municipal People's Congress. A Young Pioneer presented flowers to the president.

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This evening, the guests were entertained at a banquet given by the people's governments of Jiangsu Province and Wuxi city.

The guests visited the Huishan clay figurine factory, a rural people's commune and went sightseeing on Taihu Lake in Wuxi in the afternoon.

Leaves Shanghai for Home

OW291252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Shanghai, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and secretary-general of the Party of the National Liberation Front, left here by special plane for home this afternoon at the end of an official and friendly visit to China.

Seeing the Algerian guests off at the airport were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Xu Ming, Chinese ambassador to Algeria; Wang Daohan and Chen Jinhua, mayor and vice-mayor of Shanghai; and Wang Tao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress.

The people's government of Shanghai gave a luncheon today for President Chadli Bendjedid and other distinguished Algerian guests.

President Chadli Bendjedid and his party arrived here from Wuxi this morning. They visited a tunnel under the Wangpu River and the Shanghai industrial exhibition.

PENG CHONG, DELEGATION RETURN FROM AFRICA

OW291534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the National People's Congress led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, returned to Beijing after friendship visits to Senegal, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

They were greeted at the airport by Yang Shangkun, and Zeng Tao, vice-chairman and deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Diplomatic envoys to China of Senegal, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco were present.

OPPOSITION TO UK GOVERNMENT ON FALKLANDS NOTED

OW280832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] London, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Britain's Conservative government appears to be in danger of losing the support of other parties in Parliament over the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis as worries are growing about possible military escalation in the South Atlantic.

Bitter clashes broke out in the House of Commons this afternoon between Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher and Labour Party leader M. Foot over the government's handling of the dispute. Foot rose six times to demand that Britain must deal with the crisis through the United Nations and should now send the foreign secretary to New York to put its case to the U.N. secretary general and to negotiate there. He also asked Mrs. Thatcher not to make "any steps further in the escalation of these military matters" before Parliament was consulted. But his calls were rejected by Mrs. Thatcher. She said her government was still determined to find a negotiated settlement, but she repeated the warning that "time is fast running out." She insisted on bringing military pressure to bear on the Argentines, saying until the terms of the United Nations resolution are complied with, Britain would continue to "exercise the right to self-defence."

Amid growing speculation about the possible attack on the Falkland Islands, other opposition leaders are also beginning to distance themselves from the government. David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, made it clear this evening that in the absence of all-party consultations in private, he was not willing to commit his party to "escalating military conflict." The Social Democratic Party has also been pressing for the need to examine peaceful solutions and to involve the United Nations in the mediation.

The tough stand taken by the government is seen here as an indication that military action on the Falkland Islands could be imminent. Early this morning, the Ministry of Defence denied a report in THE TIMES newspaper that a small advance party of British troops had landed on the islands to look for a landing site for the main force, but later it changed the tone by refusing to make any comment. Meanwhile, it said that there were to be no more statements about the operations of the British task force in the South Atlantic until further notice. The implication of such a partial news blackout was proved later by the Argentine foreign minister, who said he had received information that British troops were going to launch the attack in 24 to 48 hours.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT GROUP

OW291532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met today with a delegation from the Canadian International Development Agency led by agency vice-president, Noble Power. They discussed economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation arrived April 15 for a study tour of cooperative projects at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

PENG ZHEN EXPLAINS DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW290333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Explanations on the draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the PRC Constitutional revision committee, at the 23d Session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee on 22 April 1982:

Entrusted by Chairman Ye Jianying of the national constitutional revision committee, I will now explain the draft of the revised constitution on behalf of the committee.

Since the founding of the PRC, we have had three constitutions, the 1954, 1975 and 1978 constitutions. The 1954 constitution was relatively comprehensive in content, while the 1975 and 1978 constitutions, restricted by the historical conditions at that time, were very undesirable. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee at the end of 1978, the country's situation has greatly changed and developed. The 1978 constitution no longer suits the needs of the current situation. Hence, the constitution has been revised and the system of people's democracy in the draft of the revised constitution has been considerably strengthened and developed as compared with that in the 1954 constitution.

The draft of the revised constitution has been worked out by the national constitutional revision committee in accordance with a resolution of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC on revising the constitution and establishing the committee and after a serious and detailed discussion of opinions gathered from various localities, departments and quarters in the past 1 1/2 years. The draft of the revised constitution is divided into five parts: "Preamble," "General Principles," "Basic Rights and Obligations of Citizens," "The State Structure" and "The National Flag, the National Emblem and the Capital." In addition to the preamble, the draft consists of 140 articles. Here I shall make explanations on the following eight major questions.

1. In the preamble of the draft of the revised constitution, it is affirmed to uphold the four basic principles, that is, to uphold socialism, people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and CCP leadership. This sums up the basic experience our country has gained in modern times, a truth tested in practice. It reflects the law of historical development in our country.

Historic, earth-shaking changes have taken place in our country in the 20th century. There are at least four great events:

The first event is that the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen brought feudal monarchical rule to an end and founded the Republic of China. Since then it has been not so easy for anyone to be an emperor. However, this revolution, whose fruits were usurped by the reactionary forces, failed to accomplish the historical task of doing away with oppression and exploitation by imperialism and feudalism. Thus, China remained in the status of semi-colonial and semifeudal society.

The second event is that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CCP headed by Chairman Mao Zedong, overthrew the imperialist, feudalist and bureaucrat-capitalist rule and founded the People's Republic of China. In the past century and more, many advanced Chinese had put forward various plans for national salvation in order to achieve national independence and prosperity. However, all these plans failed. After its founding, the CCP formed, through a protracted revolutionary struggle, Mao Zedong Thought, which integrated the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete conditions and guided the revolution to victory. This brought to an end the situation in which old China had been rent by disunity and trampled upon by others. Since then the Chinese people have taken state power into their hands and become the masters of their country.

The third event is that in our big country in 3 years we rehabilitated our national economy which had been damaged by protracted wars, and continued to accomplish the task of democratic revolution.

In 1956 we successfully completed the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production, abolished the system of exploitation which had existed for thousands of years, and established the socialist system.

The fourth event is that tremendous achievements have been made in economic construction. Take the machine building and energy industries for example. In 1950 we were unable to make precision and large machine tools and produced 200,000 dun of petroleum and 43 million dun of coal a year. But now we make motor vehicles, aircraft and guided missiles, have 2.7 million rather complete sets of machine tools and produce 100 million dun of petroleum and 600 million dun of coal a year. The level of economic development in our country is still somewhat lower than that in developed countries, and we have made mistakes and experienced twists and turns in this regard over the past 32 years. However, our rate of economic development is higher than that in the past or in other countries. Our country has basically set up an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial base and economic system that does not depend on foreign countries and is socialist, not capitalist. We have considerably developed agriculture, thus basically solving the problems of food and clothing for 1 billion people. On the basis of the development of industrial and agricultural production, the people's material and cultural life has been considerably improved. Now we have a solid material foundation for building a modern, powerful socialist state.

The preamble of the draft of the revised constitution points out: The victories in China's new democratic revolution and socialist cause have been won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CCP and under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The Chinese people will continue to uphold the four basic principles and build China into a highly democratic and civilized socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology.

In upholding the four basic principles it is most important to uphold CCP leadership and socialism. Historical facts show us that it would have been impossible to win the victory of the revolution and uphold socialism in our country without the leadership of the CCP armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. By upholding party leadership, it of course does not mean that the party will make no mistakes. The party made major and minor mistakes in the past, but it corrected its own mistakes. When the mistakes were corrected, bigger, fresh developments were made in the revolutionary cause. In undertaking such a great and new cause as building socialism, the party and the people have been making progress while groping their way. In the future, we may again make mistakes on the road of advance; however, the CCP which works for the maximum interests of the overwhelming majority of the people, in the test through practice and together with the people, can certainly sum up experiences, uphold truth, correct its mistakes, continue to improve its leadership, strengthen its fighting capability and push our cause forward.

In upholding the leadership of the Communist Party, it is most fundamental and important to rely on the party's correct ideological and political leadership; on its correct mass line, principles and policies; on the close ties between the party and the masses; on the party's propositions reflecting the maximum interests of the overwhelming majority of people by repeatedly consulting with the masses and summing up their ideas; and on the exemplary leading role played by large numbers of party members. At the same time the Communist Party will exercise its leadership and carry out its activities within the framework of the constitution and laws.

The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that all powers belong to the people and that the people's congress is the organ through which the people exercise their state power. The opinions of the party and the people can become laws and the will of the state only when they are adopted and decided upon by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee. The party leads the people in formulating the constitution and laws as well as in abiding by them. The constitution and laws are an expression of the unity of the party's propositions and the people's will.

2. Article 1 of the general principles of the draft of the revised constitution states that our country is "a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." This is our state system, which determines the nature of our country and the positions of all classes in the state.

The preamble of the draft states that the people's democratic dictatorship is the dictatorship of the proletariat. China's people's democratic dictatorship is a specific form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. China has 800 million peasants. Without a consolidated alliance of workers and peasants, we would not have a broad united front led by the working class, the consolidation of the People's Republic of China would be out of the question, and our socialist state could not be built. The content of the general principles of the present draft definitely reflects our national conditions and the conditions of classes in our country. It can also prevent the distortion and abuse of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The state system is determined by class relations. The absolute majority of China's intellectuals have belonged to part of the working class, and there are also many intellectuals among the peasants. The alliance of workers and peasants includes intellectuals. If we list intellectuals out of class relations, we are practically regarding them as an independent class and even exclude them from workers and peasants. This runs counter to the actual situation and the inevitable trends of the historical development and will needlessly confuse people ideologically and in practical work.

In our country, the exploiting class has been eliminated as a class, and socialist democracy is being continuously strengthened and perfected. This is the most widespread high degree of democracy enjoyed by the largest number of people in the history of mankind. However, because of factors at home and influence from abroad, class struggle will still exist within a certain range on a long-term basis. Spies, secret agents and new and old counterrevolutionaries are still launching counterrevolutionary activities. Corruption, taking bribes, smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, profiteering, fraud, stealing public property and other serious criminal activities have given expression to class struggle under the new historical condition. We must keep sober-minded and heighten our vigilance to maintain the functions of the dictatorship of the state. The draft states: "The state maintains social order, suppresses treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities, applies sanctions against the crimes of endangering social security and order and sabotaging the socialist economy and other crimes, and punishes and reforms the criminals." This is necessary to the defense and development of socialist democracy.

3. The socialist system is China's fundamental system. In our country, the economy under the ownership by the whole people, the economy under the working masses' collective ownership and the workers' individual economy, have their respective superiority within certain limits. Although their positions and roles are different, they are all indispensable. The draft states: "The basis of the socialist economic system of our country is the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production, that is, the system of ownership by the whole people and the system of the working people's collective ownership. It abolishes the system of exploitation of man by man and implements the principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" The economy under the ownership by the whole people "is the leading force in the national economy." In the rural area, the economy under the collective ownership is the principal form of the economy. It is superior and progressive because it fits the level of the development of China's agricultural productive forces at the present stage. In the urban area, the economy under the collective ownership also fits some of the handicraft, repair, service and other trades. In China's cities and countryside there still exists some individual economy which can not be replaced by the economy under the ownership by the whole people or the economy under the collective ownership for a long time to come.

The draft states: "The economy of individual workers in rural and urban areas within the scope stipulated by law is a supplement to the economy under the socialist system of public ownership." "Working people who join rural collective economic organizations have the right to keep private plots and hills, engage in household production and raise animals for personal needs within the scope stipulated by law."

It is necessary to mention that the draft has stated China permits foreign countries' legitimate investments in China and economic cooperation between China and foreign countries. By relying on our own efforts and according to the principle of equality and mutual benefit, our country may use foreign capital and import advanced technology. This is favorable to speeding up socialist modernization.

4. The socialist society has highly developed productive forces as its material foundation. After the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production is basically completed, the work focus naturally has to shift toward economic construction. The eighth party congress has defined this policy, but this shift has not been steadfastly materialized in practice since then. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has redefined this strategic policy. The revised draft constitution stipulated that "from now on, the basic task of the Chinese people is to concentrate our efforts in carrying out socialist modernization," and that the state, through various forms of activities, "seeks to constantly raise labor productivity, improve economic results and develop the society's productive forces." Our country has 1 billion people and abundant resources and tremendous potential both in manpower and material.

Provided the people of the whole country are mobilized to put the superiority of the socialist system into play, rely on our own labor, wage arduous struggle and turn human talents and land and other material resources to good account, difficulties can be surmounted and socialist modernization can certainly be realized.

5. While developing a highly material civilization, the development of a highly spiritual civilization remains a long-term task. This task embraces two areas: the first is to carry out ideological and ethical education, and the second is to develop education, science and culture. The purpose is to turn the people of all nationalities throughout the country, men and women and young and old, into people with ideals, ethics and culture who abide by discipline. The revised draft constitution stipulated that "the state promotes the social ethics of loving the motherland, the people's labor, science and socialism, and conducts education on patriotic, collectivist, internationalist and communist ideology and morality." It also stipulated that workers of the state-run enterprises and the collectively-owned economic organizations in the rural and urban areas must conduct their own work with the attitude of the masters of the state, and that all citizens must safeguard state secrets, take care of public property, observe labor discipline, observe public order and respect social ethics and good customs and habits. "Citizens have the obligation to safeguard the security, honor and interests of the motherland. They should not assume conduct harmful to the security, honor and interests on the motherland."

6. Raising the cultural, scientific and technological level of all the people is an essential condition for developing socialist material and spiritual civilization. We must have not only large numbers of experts and scholars with higher level of professional knowledge and specialized techniques but also broad masses of workers and peasants with culture. Lenin once said that no communist society could be built in a country of illiterates. If the broad masses of workers and peasants are deficient in essential cultural knowledge, it would be impossible to realize the four modernizations nor would it help develop socialist democracy and consolidate the socialist system; it would also make it impossible to effectively overcome bureaucracy. The revised draft constitution stipulates that the state systematically develops socialist education, science and culture and operates and encourages social organizations to operate all kinds of schools to eliminate illiteracy, popularize primary education and develop secondary, vocational and higher education.

The state trains the youth, teenagers and children for overall development morally, intellectually and physically. While running regular schools well, "the state develops all kinds of cultural, scientific, technical and professional education for workers, peasants and other laborers;" "The state promotes standard spoken Chinese," strengthens workers' and peasants' education, sparetime education, work-study education, television and broadcasting education, and on-the-job training of workers and staff on rotational basis, and, through various forms of activities, encourages and supports workers, peasants, other laborers and state personnel to take the road of becoming useful persons through self-study. Today, the number of university and middle school graduates is daily increasing and large numbers of intellectuals are working in various enterprises and institutions, rural communes and production teams, social organizations and state organs. This provides conditions for operating all kinds of schools. We should mobilize people with higher cultural level to help those of lower cultural level to study and get them organized so that those who teach and those who learn will make progress together; we should also implement corresponding evaluation and promotion systems. By so doing, we will not only be able to eliminate illiteracy faster but also raise the cultural, scientific and technological level of the whole people within a comparatively short period of time.

7. Concerning the fundamental rights of citizens: The political power under the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system ensure that our country provides fundamental rights far more extensive and genuine than under the capitalist system. The revised draft constitution has realistically and clearly defined the fundamental rights of citizens in accordance with the principles of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. The draft restores the provision in the 1954 constitution that citizens are equal before the law. Our country's law is formulated by the people of the whole country under the leadership of the working class and is the concentrated expression of the will and interests of the broad masses of the people. The people obey the law, which means that they accept the leadership of the working class and obey the people's own will. Equality before the law is a fundamental right of our citizens and also a fundamental principle of our socialist legal system. The draft stipulates that "all state organs and the people's armed forces, all political parties and social organizations, and all enterprises and establishments should obey the constitution and the laws. No organization or individual holds the special privilege of standing above the constitution and the law."

Through the deputies produced by democratic election, the people are exercising their power to organize the government, administer the country, supervise and exercise the right to recall people holding political power at all levels. This is the greatest and most fundamental right of the people. The draft stipulates that citizens, who have reached the age of 18, have the right to vote and stand for election, with the exception of persons deprived of their political rights by law. The number of people who have the right to vote and stand for election has increased daily since the exploitation system perished; according to the 1981 national general election statistics, the number of voters accounted for over 99.9 percent of citizens over 18 years of age. Such an extensive democracy gives expression to the characteristics of socialist democracy in our country.

Citizens of our country enjoy freedom of religious belief. This has been the consistent principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought toward the question of religious belief. The draft has restored and developed the related provisions in the 1954 constitution by making them more clearly defined and specific. Citizens in our country, regardless of religious belief and those who do not believe in religion, have one thing in common politically: they are patriotic and support socialism. The belief in this or that religion by some people is a question of social ideology in objective reality that cannot and should not be solved by coercive means. The draft stipulates that "no organ of state, mass organization or person is allowed to force any citizen to believe or not believe in religion. It is impermissible to discriminate against any citizen who believes or does not believe in religion."

While "the state protects legitimate religious activities," "no person is permitted to use religion to conduct counterrevolutionary activities or activities of disrupting social order, harming people's health or obstructing the educational system of the country." At the same time, China's religion should be preached, governed and cultivated by the Chinese religious believers themselves; to this end, the draft stipulates that "religion is not subject to the control of foreign countries."

To effectively protect the citizen's right of person and personal dignity from being infringed upon, the draft stipulates that freedom of person is inviolable. Extralegal detention of citizens or extralegal deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person and the unlawful body search of any citizen is prohibited. Personal dignity is inviolable. Insults or slanders against citizens in any form is prohibited. The homes of citizens are inviolable. Unlawful search into citizens' homes is prohibited.

The citizens of our country have the right to work and rest, the right to receive education, the right to material assistance when they have lost the ability to work and the right to enjoy such benefits as social insurance, social assistance and medical services at public expense. To ensure that these rights are materialized, the draft has provided corresponding basic policies and fundamental measures of the state.

The draft stipulates that "the rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. Every citizen enjoys rights as prescribed by the constitution and the law and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law." There has never been so-called absolute and unrestricted freedom and rights anywhere in the world. While the state protects the legitimate freedom and rights of citizens and prohibits any organization or individual from infringing upon them, it also prohibits any person from utilizing such freedom and rights at any time to engage in counterrevolutionary activities or other criminal activities that undermine social order, production order and work order. The draft stipulated that "in exercising freedom and rights, our citizens should not harm the state, social and collective interests or the legitimate freedom and rights of other citizens."

8. The revised draft constitution stipulates, "state organs implement the principle of democratic centralism." This is the form of government of our country. Our political power is in the hands of the people and controlled by 99.9 percent of the people. The people "manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms through various channels," implement a high degree of centralism on the foundation of a high degree of democracy and are truly masters of the destiny of the state, nation and their own. Some of the draft's stipulations concerning state organs have reflected major reforms and new development in the state system.

First, the system of the people's congresses has been strengthened, and the authority of the NPC Standing Committee has been expanded.

The system of the people's congress is the basic political system of our country. The draft stipulates, "the organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels." The National People's Congress is the supreme organ of state power and exercises unified supreme state power. Due to the relatively large number of NPC deputies, it is inconvenient for the National People's Congress to perform day-to-day work and exercise authority. A reduction in the number of NPC deputies was once considered. But ours is a big country with a large population. It has over 50 nationalities and more than 2,000 counties. The various classes, social strata, nationalities, localities, circles and political parties all have to have an adequate number of deputies to the National People's Congress. Inadequate representation simply will not do. For this reason, the draft has transferred a portion of authority that used to belong to the National People's Congress to its Standing Committee, expanded the NPC Standing Committee's authority, and strengthened its organization so that the National People's Congress will be able to perform its role as the supreme organ of state power.

In fact, the NPC Standing Committee can be regarded as a body of deputies who handle the day-to-day work. Since it represents various quarters and has an adequate number of deputies, the NPC Standing Committee can easily hold meetings frequently. The draft stipulates that the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress "exercise the state legislative power and draft laws and decrees;" that a number of special committees are set up to examine and draw up relevant motions; that the chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee form the Chairman's Council to handle the NPC Standing Committee's important daily work; and that members of the NPC Standing Committee "should not hold positions in the state administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs." In this way, the majority of the NPC Standing Committee members are in fact full-time workers. As a result of the useful experience gained over the past several years, the draft requires responsible persons of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government to attend the NPC Standing Committee meetings. This will increase the NPC Standing Committee's contacts with the localities and masses and enable it to make decisions more suited to the national situation and to meeting national needs.

To bring into fuller play the role of local organs of state power, the draft stipulates that local people's congresses at county level and above set up their own standing committees.

Second, the draft reinstates the post of the chairman of the state to represent it in domestic affairs and relations with foreign countries; nominates a candidate for the premiership at the National People's Congress; and in line with the decisions of the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, promulgates laws, appoints or removes component personnel [zu cheng ren yuan 4809 2052 0086 0765] of the State Council, approves or repeals treaties or important agreements signed with foreign countries, and performs other duties stipulated by the constitution. Practice since the founding of the republic shows that the post of the chairman of the state is indispensable to perfecting the state system and is in line with the customs and wishes of the Chinese people of various nationalities.

Third, in order to raise the administrative work efficiency of the State Council, the draft of the revised constitution clearly stipulates: The State Council adopts the responsibility system with the premier assuming responsibility for the council. The ministries and commissions adopt the responsibility system with the ministers in charge of ministries and those in charge of commissions assuming the responsibilities for these bodies. There will be two to four vice premiers. State councillors will be appointed. The premier, vice premiers, state councillors and the secretary general make up the State Council routine conference. The premier convenes and presides over the State Council routine conference and the State Council plenary conference.

Fourth, the draft of the revised constitution stipulates: The state sets up a Central Military Council to lead the armed forces of the country. The council adopts the system of responsibility of the chairman. The chairman is to be elected and removed by the NPC. The building of the armed forces is still under the control of the State Council. This has clearly defined the army's position in the state structure, and will help strengthen the building of a revolutionized, modernized and regularized armed force, and at the same time is appropriate in view of the present turbulent international situation.

Fifth, on the basis of the principle of bringing into play the initiative from both the central and local levels, the draft of the revised constitution stresses the appropriate division of power between the central and local levels, strengthens the local powers and authority under the unified leadership of the central authorities, and reaffirms that the people's congresses and their standing committees in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government have the right to formulate and publish regulations of a local nature.

Ours is a big nation. Some provinces have tens of millions of people while others have nearly 100 million people -- a population equivalent to that of a large or medium-sized nation. The political, economic and cultural developments in various localities are not so balanced. This kind of stipulation would help various localities act according to local conditions and the particular time, and bring into full play their initiative and enthusiasm in speeding up the construction of the whole nation.

Sixth, autonomy in areas inhabited by national minorities will be strengthened. Ours is a unified multinationality country jointly founded by all nationalities. Socialist nationality relations characterized by equality, unity and mutual assistance have already been established among all nationalities. To exercise regional autonomy in areas inhabited by minority nationalities has been our consistent policy. The draft of the revised constitution expands the power of autonomy in national autonomous areas. It stipulates that the chairmen of autonomous regions and heads of autonomous prefectures and counties are to be appointed from among the nationalities that exercise autonomy; that under the guidance of the state plans, the organs of self-government decide for themselves how to manage affairs for local economic construction and manage local affairs in education, science, culture, public health and sports; and that the state should consider the interests of the national autonomous areas. The draft of the revised constitution also stipulates that the state will help the national autonomous areas train a large number of cadres at all levels and various professionals and technical workers from among the local people of various nationalities and assist various national minorities financially, materially and technically in accelerating their economic construction and cultural developments.

Historical facts have proved that only by exercising national autonomy in regions inhabited by various nationalities in a unified nation, will it be possible to resist aggression and the subversive activities from outside and ensure the common prosperity of the whole nation and various nationalities. This conforms with the common interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Seventh, basic-level political power will be strengthened. Basic-level political power is the foundation of the people's democratic dictatorship and an important cornerstone for all the work of the state. Only when the basic-level political power is truly in the hands of the people, and will be directly elected, supervised and recalled by the people, and at the same time when it accepts the leadership and supervision of the political power at the higher level, will it be possible to build a solid foundation for a high degree of socialist democracy.

In order to strengthen the basic-level political power in the rural areas and improve rural collective economic organizations, the draft of the revised constitution, on the basis of the principle of separating government administration from commune management, stipulates that state power is to be set up at the township level and that people's communes are to be retained as collective economic organizations. This is not only conducive to improving and enhancing political power and strengthening the ties between the government administration and the masses, but is also beneficial to the growth of collective economic organizations. Separating government administration from commune management only means that the functions of political power are separated. The ownership of the enterprises and all other property of the communes, production brigades and teams will remain unchanged. It is necessary to clearly explain this point to the broad masses of peasants and cadres in various communes, brigades and teams so as to avoid unnecessary confusion and causing losses in economy and production. As for how to put this into practice, various localities must proceed from their own actual conditions and act under proper leadership and in a planned and orderly manner. We must not take any hasty action or "demand uniformity in everything."

Neighborhood and village committees are important and effective forms of organization in China over a protracted period. Facts have shown that in places where they are doing a good job, they play a significant role in mediating civil disputes, maintaining social order, handling public affairs and public welfare and promoting public health. They have been included in the draft of the revised constitution, which stipulates that they are mass organizations of self-government. Their relations with the basic-level political authority will be specifically defined by law.

The stipulation of the draft of the revised constitution on the state structure has strengthened and developed the system of people's congresses. At the central level, the chairman of the state, the State Council, the Central Military Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate are all installed by the National People's Congress. They have their own division of labor and their own jobs to do. All are responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee and are supervised by the congress and its Standing Committee. Thus, the responsible division of labor and the effective exercise of state power will help our state withstand the test of an even greater storm than in the past and do an even better job in safeguarding the development of the cause of socialism. At the same time, the division of functions and powers in all organs of state power from the central to the basic levels and administrative organs at all levels will become even more reasonable and clear cut. This is conducive to strictly implementing the responsibility systems in work, raising work efficiency and overcoming bureaucracy. The reform of the economic system and the ongoing restructuring and reform of the economic system as well as other systems of leadership will further improve the entire system of the state and reliably guarantee the smooth development of socialist modernization.

The draft of the revised constitution has already been adopted by the third plenary session of the constitutional revision committee on 21 April and submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The constitutional revision committee will revise the draft constitution again on the basis of the opinions derived from the nationwide discussion and forward it to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for examination.

EDITORIAL URGES DISCUSSION OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK291150 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Mobilize the Whole People To Discuss the Draft Constitution"]

[Text] "The draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China" has been promulgated for discussion by the whole people. This is an important event in our people's political life. The people of all nationalities throughout the country must take prompt actions and actively start off the discussion of this draft.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, things which had been thrown into disorder have been set right. Having worked out a series of correct principles and policies, the CCP Central Committee is now actively and smoothly carrying out reforms of the political and economic systems. As our country's political and economic life has undergone great changes and developments, a stable, concerted and lively political situation has emerged. Since the 1978 constitution is no longer applicable to the developing situation, it is necessary to make a comprehensive revision of the constitution for which the necessary conditions are now at hand. This draft of the revised constitution was prepared by the constitutional revision committee according to the resolution adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on the revision of the constitution and on the establishment of the constitutional revision committee. It is the fruit of 1 1/2 years of work; it is based on thorough investigations and extensive solicitation of opinions of various central and local departments and various circles; it has been written by using "The Resolution on Certain Problems in the History of the CCP Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" as the guide; and it is in accord with the experiences gained in socialist revolution and construction in our country in the past 30-odd years.

This draft of the revised constitution is a relatively sound one which conforms with the actual situation in our country.

After it is extensively and thoroughly discussed by the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and after it is examined and approved by the forthcoming Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, this draft of the revised constitution will become the fundamental law of the state in the new historical period, and the code of conduct which defines the activities of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, all state organs and the people's armed forces, all political parties and social organizations, and all enterprises and commercial units. It will also serve as the basis for the institutionalization of socialist democracy and the promotion of the socialist legal system in our country. All central and local party, government and army organs, all mass organizations and all urban and rural grassroots units must have a full understanding on the great significance of this discussion of the draft of the revised constitution. And they must put this discussion on their agenda.

Our country is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. In this country, all power belongs to the people. Only by mobilizing the whole people to discuss the draft of the revised constitution, extensively soliciting the people's opinions, and revising and supplementing the constitution based on these opinions, can we make the draft of the revised constitution represent more fully the people's will. On the other hand, in taking part in the discussion of the state's fundamental law which is closely related to their own immediate interests, the whole people will be able to strengthen their sense of responsibility as the masters of the country, and thus, they will conscientiously implement and observe the stipulations of the constitution, strengthen their supervision of governments at various levels, and struggle against all violations of the constitution. Thus, we will be able to guarantee the enforcement of the constitution and its functioning as the fundamental law.

Mobilizing people of all nationalities throughout the country to start a discussion of the draft of the revised constitution also provides very good opportunity to conduct education in socialist democracy and in the legal system among the whole people. To build a modern and powerful socialist country, we must give full play to socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. Only by developing socialist democracy can we arouse the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses of people in carrying out modernization. Only by perfecting the socialist legal system can we guarantee the progress of the country's various tasks in a normal manner and consolidate and carry forward the political situation of stability and unity. Our party has summed up historical experiences since the founding of the PRC. The NPC has taken many legislative measures. The administrative system of the state has also undergone many reforms. The socialist democratic and socialist legal system of our country have embarked on the road of healthy development. The reform of organs and the reform of the political system, the economic system and the leadership system being carried out at present will make the various fundamental systems of our country more complete and more perfect and will ensure the smooth progress of our country along the socialist road and the smooth progress of socialist modernization. The draft of the revised constitution now the subject of discussion by the whole people has incorporated the results of various reforms since the third plenary session and has affirmed the direction of continuing the revolution. Given this situation, after the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by the whole people, the people's awareness of the great importance of socialist democracy and their concept of the legal system will be further raised. In the draft of the revised constitution, it is stipulated: "The people have the right to manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms through channels according to law." Discussing the draft of the revised constitution is a form and a channel for the people to exercise this right.

After the discussion process, the whole people will further understand that our constitution and law are formulated by the whole people -- led by the working class -- through their own organ of power -- the National People's Congress. They are a concentrated embodiment of the will and interests of the masses of people. No organization nor individual can claim privileges beyond the constitution and the law. It can be said that the current discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by the whole people is not only an exercise of the rights of the people as the masters but also a very good opportunity for the people to study socialist democracy and the legal system. This will lay a good foundation for the further development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the socialist legal system. Therefore, properly handling this discussion effort is of great significance.

Party committees at all levels and the comrades of the whole party must pay great attention to the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution and realistically strengthen leadership and take the lead in the discussion. Party committees must act in close cooperation with various quarters concerned and arouse and organize propaganda departments and the media to explain in an easy-to-understand language the fundamental spirit and content of the draft of the revised constitution, its guiding ideology and important stipulations about citizens' fundamental rights and obligations, the state's political and economic systems, and so forth. What should be known about the constitution must be made known to every household and every individual. Discussion must be marked by the full development of democracy, so that people of all nationalities and in all circles can air their views and speak their minds. This discussion must go on for 4 months. All areas and all units should keep reality in mind and make satisfactory arrangements for this task. This discussion must be lined with other tasks, so that all tasks can stimulate each other.

The discussion of the draft of the revised constitution by the whole people is a lively embodiment of socialist democracy. We believe that through this discussion, we can smoothly accomplish the task of revising the constitution and bring our constitution in line with the demands of the new historical period and guide our people in wresting a new victory in socialist construction!

JIEFANGJUN BAO, OTHER PAPERS VIEW CONSTITUTION

OW300333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA) -- JIEFANGJUN BAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, [CHINA YOUTH NEWS], ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO [CHINA PEASANT NEWS] and ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO [CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE] today carried either an editorial or a commentator's article on the publication of the draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China for discussion by the people throughout the country.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial was entitled "Earnestly Study and Discuss the Draft of the Revised Constitution." It says: The constitution is closely related to every revolutionary soldier and to army building as a whole. All PLA cadres and fighters, like the people throughout the country, should conscientiously discuss the draft of the revised constitution as called for by the NPC Standing Committee. They should clearly understand the significance of revising the constitution and the guiding ideology and grasp the basic contents of the draft of the revised constitution, especially the main spirit embodied in the articles of the draft concerning the army. At the same time they should make suggestions for revision on the basis of their study and comprehension of the draft. The leading organs at all levels throughout the army should attach prime importance to discussing the draft of the revised constitution and make proper arrangements for organizing discussion sessions so that the discussion will serve its purposes. PLA companies and other units at the grassroots level should see to it that the lecture and discussion sessions enable the cadres and fighters to understand the nature of our socialist country and its tasks and to understand every individual citizen's obligations in safeguarding the motherland's security, honor and interests so that they will be able to heighten their socialist and patriotic awareness and be worthy of the glorious title of people's fighter.

The ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO editorial was entitled: "Young People, Be Enthusiastic in Taking Part in Sessions To Discuss the Draft of the Revised Constitution." It urged youth of all nationalities to fervently and actively attend sessions to study the draft of the revised constitution in earnest so that they will become a new generation of people who understand, observe and safeguard the constitution.

The editorial called on CYL organizations at various levels to attach prime importance to directing young people to participate in the nationwide discussion. It pointed out: Discussing the draft of the revised constitution provides an excellent opportunity to carry out ideological, political and patriotic education among CYL members and other young people. Under the leadership of the party committee, the CYL organizations at various levels should act according to the special traits of young people and arouse their enthusiasm for discussion and study in various lively forms so that the fundamental spirit of the draft of the revised constitution will be understood by everyone, be everyone's concern and will guide everyone's actions.

ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO pointed out in its commentator's article: The stipulations in the draft of the revised constitution regarding this country's political and economic systems and its citizen's rights and obligations (such as the worker-peasant alliance, the rural economic system, rural land ownership, popularization of primary education, the principle of separating government administration and commune management and so on) are matters of great importance directly related to agricultural modernization in the country and the immediate interests of the peasants. The broad masses of rural cadres and people should actively participate in the discussion, speak without any inhibitions and fully express their opinions in the attitude that they are the masters of the country.

ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO in its editorial urged cadres and workers of the financial and trade departments to join the people of the country in doing a good job of revising the basic law of the country so as to contribute to the formulation of a still better constitution for the country.

XINHUA CARRIES 1981 NATIONAL ECONOMIC REPORT

OW290302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- A communique on the fulfillment on China's national economic plan for 1981 was issued here today by the State Statistical Bureau. Full text follows:

The people of all nationalities in China, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government, worked hard and made remarkable results in 1981 in implementing the policy of readjusting the national economy. China's revenue and expenditure were basically balanced, and prices, in general, stable. The year 1981 also saw a further improvement in the ratio between major sectors of the national economy and construction. Total value of annual industrial and agricultural output, calculated with 1980 constant prices as the base, was 749,000 million yuan, up 4.5 percent compared with 1980. The preliminary estimate of national income is 388,000 million yuan which, calculated with 1980 constant prices as the base, was up three percent. (Note: The 1980 national income has been adjusted from 363,000 million yuan to 366,000 million yuan). Domestic and international trade grew and people's living standards were improved along with the development of production. Nevertheless, the balance achieved between revenue and expenditure was not consolidated and, while efforts were made to basically stabilize prices, prices for some commodities rose. The economic results of most departments and enterprises were not satisfactory and energy production dropped slightly. The increase in consumer goods failed to keep pace with that in social purchasing power.

Fulfillment of plans by various departments of the national economy is as follows:

1. Agriculture

In 1981, many parts of the country were hit by serious floods and drought. Despite this, China achieved good harvests. Credit goes to the fact that the correct policies of the Communist Party and government were seriously implemented, the job responsibility system in various forms was instituted and improved and efforts were made to diversify the rural economy, thus raising peasant enthusiasm for production. Total value of agricultural output, calculated at 1980 constant prices, was 231,200 million yuan, 1.8 percent above the 1981 annual plan and 5.7 percent over the 1980 figure. (Note: The total value of agricultural output in 1981, calculated at 1970 constant prices, was 172,000 million yuan.) Of this, the total output value of farm crops was 148,900 million yuan, 5.3 percent over 1980; the corresponding figure for forestry was 9,500 million yuan, up four percent; for animal husbandry and fishery, 39,700 million yuan, up six percent; and for rural sideline production, 33,100 million yuan, up 6.8 percent (of this, the total value of output of industries run by production brigades and teams was 27,800 million yuan, 9.3 percent over 1980). As regards the output of the eight major farm products, the total output of grain exceeded that of 1980, sharp increases were again registered in the output of cotton and oil-bearing seeds on top of three consecutive years of growth, and production quotas for sugarcane, beetroot, jute (amary hemp included), silkworm cocoons and tea were met or overfulfilled. The year also saw a fairly fast expansion of sidelines run by rural communes and their subdivisions and domestic sidelines of commune members.

Output of the major farm products follows:

	1981 Output	Percentage Increase Over 1980
Grain (1980 grain output adjusted from 318.22 million tons to 320.52 million tons)	325,020,000 tons	1.4
Of which:		
Paddy	143,205,000 tons	2.8
Wheat	58,490,000 tons	8.0
Tubers (counted on the basis of 5 kilograms of tubers equivalent to one kilogram of grain)	24,995,000 tons	-10.2
Soybeans	9,245,000 tons	17.3
Cotton	2,968,000 tons	9.6

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Oil-bearing crops	10,205,000 tons	32.7
Of which:		
Peanuts	3,826,000 tons	6.3
Rapeseed	4,065,000 tons	70.5
Sesame	510,000 tons	96.9
Sugarcane	29,668,000 tons	30.1
Beetroot	6,360,000 tons	0.9
Jute, ambary hemp	1,260,000 tons	14.8
Silkworm cocoons	311,000 tons	-4.6
Tea	343,000 tons	12.8

A total of 4,110,000 hectares were afforested, 9.7 percent less than in 1980, but the survival rate of saplings was better. Production of some forest products increased by big margins, including rubber, 128,000 tons, 13.3 percent over 1980; raw lacquer, 2,950 tons, up 20.4 percent; tung oil tree seeds, 360,000 tons, up 18.8 percent; and oil tea seeds, 654,000 tons, up 33.5 percent. The output of walnuts and chestnuts dropped. In some areas, indiscriminate felling of trees continued.

In 1981, increases were registered in the output of major animal products on the basis of the sharp increases in 1980, but the number of hogs in stock at the end of 1981 and the number of hogs slaughtered dropped.

Output of major animal products and the number of livestock follow:

	1981 Output	Percentage Increase Over 1980
Total output of pork, beef and mutton	12,609,000 tons	4.6
Of which:		
Pork	11,884,000 tons	4.8
Beef	249,000 tons	-7.4
Mutton	476,000 tons	7.0
Milk	1,291,000 tons	13.1
Sheep wool	189,000 tons	7.4
Hogs slaughtered	194,947,000 head	-1.8
Hogs in stock at year end	293,702,000 head	-3.8
Large animals at year end	97,641,000 head	2.5
Sheep and goats at year end	187,730,000 head	0.2

The total output of aquatic products was 4,605,000 tons, 12.3 percent over plan and 2.4 percent over the 1980 figure. Output of fresh water products was up 10.8 percent; and that of marine products, however, dropped 0.8 percent due to control imposed on fishing to protect offshore aquatic resources.

State farms under the authority of land reclamation made fairly big increases in the output of major industrial crops and animal products, but the output of grain by these farms dropped, as the harvest in Heilongjiang Province was affected by serious water-logging. Their output of cotton was 25.4 percent over 1980, oilbearing crops, 28.5 percent up, and sugarcrops, 23.5 percent up. The output of pork, beef and mutton was up 10.3 percent and milk, up 8.2 percent. These state farms realized profits exceeding 200 million yuan.

By the end of 1981, China had 792,000 large and medium-sized farm tractors, 47,000 more than the previous year. The number of small-capacity and walking tractors reached 2,037,000, an increase of 163,000. Lorries for farm use numbered 175,000, an increase of 40,000. The corresponding figure for total horsepower of irrigation, drainage and power equipment was 74,983,000, an increase of 338,000 horsepower over 1980. The country had a fairly great increase in the number of small farm machines and implements. A total of 13,349,000 tons of chemical fertilizer was applied in 1981, an increase of 5.2 percent over the previous year. China's countryside used 37,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, up 15.3 percent.

Fairly accurate forecasts were made in good time by meteorological departments of drought, flood and other natural calamities, which occurred on a scale rarely seen since the founding of new China in 1949, and especially of the extraordinarily great flood peaks in the upper sections of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers.

2. Industry

There was a sustained increase in industrial production in the course of readjustment in 1981. Total annual output value of industry, calculated in 1980 constant prices, was 517,800 million yuan, 1.7 percent above plan and 4.1 percent over 1980. (Note: Total output value of industry in 1981, calculated in 1970 constant prices, was 519,900 million yuan, of which the total output value of light industry was 267,500 million yuan, and that of heavy industry was 252,400 million yuan. Output targets were reached or surpassed for 87 of the 100 major industrial products, including cotton yarn, cotton cloth, sugar, salt, bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, television sets, coal, crude oil, electricity, steel, rolled steel, sulphuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda and chemical fertilizers. Targets for synthetic fatty acid, asbestos and 11 other products were not reached.

With the further improvement of the internal structures of industry and active expansion of the production of daily-use consumer goods, light industrial production continued to maintain a fairly high rate of growth. Total annual light industrial output value, calculated in 1980 constant prices, was 266,300 million yuan, 14.1 percent over 1980. The proportion of the output value of light industry in total industrial output value increased from 46.9 percent in 1980 to 51.4 percent in 1981. Output targets were reached or surpassed for 31 of the 35 major light industrial products which are under state plan, and the output of 21 of them was more than in 1980 by a big margin. The output of high-grade products and famous brand quality products increased with new varieties and designs added.

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Output of major light industrial products follow:

	1981 Output	Percentage Increase Over 1980
Cotton yarn	3.17 million tons	8.2
Cotton cloth	14,270 million meters	5.9
Chemical fibers	527,000 tons	17.1
Of which:		
Synthetic fibers	385,000 tons	22.6
Woolen piece goods	113 million meters	11.9
Silk	37,400 tons	5.6
Silk textiles	835 million meters	10.0
Gunny sacks (excluding olefine fiber bags)	429 million	4.4
Machine-made paper and paperboard	5.4 million tons	0.9
Sugar	3,166,000 tons	23.2
Beer	910,000 tons	32.3
Salt	18.32 million tons	6.0
Chemical pharmaceuticals	37,300 tons	-7.0
Detergents	478,000 tons	21.6
Bicycles	17.54 million	34.7
Sewing machines	10.39 million	35.3
Wristwatches	28.72 million	29.6
Television sets	5,394,000	120
Radios	40.57 million	35.1
Cameras	623,000	67.0
Washing machines for household use	1,281,000	420
Refrigerators for household use	55,600	13.5
Electric fans	10.5 million	45.0
Light bulbs	970 million	2.1

The state in 1981 lowered the output of many heavy industrial products in a planned way to readjust the proportional relations in industry and, calculated in 1980 constant prices, total annual output value of heavy industry was 251,500 million yuan, 4.7 percent less than in 1980. Output targets were reached or surpassed for 56 of the 65 major heavy industrial products under state plan, while targets for nine products were not fulfilled; compared with 1980, the output of 24 products increased and 41 decreased, mostly as set in the state plan. New achievements were made in heavy industry in changing its service orientation, reducing the production of some overstocked products, and increasing the output of products urgently needed for daily life and products for export. For example, the output of the daily-use electrical appliances and specialized equipment manufactured for light industry by factories under the First Ministry of Machine Building rose 53 percent over 1980; the iron and steel and rubber industries registered a fairly big increase in the output of strip steel, sheet steel, tires for carts and bicycles and other products urgently needed in the market; the total exports of heavy industrial products also rose considerably over 1980. Heavy industry made new contributions to the technological transformation of the national economy and the modernization of national defence.

Output of major heavy industrial products follows:

	1981 Output	Percentage Increase over 1980
Coal	620 million tons	0
Crude oil	101.22 million tons	-4.5
Natural Gas	12,740 million cubic meters	-10.7
Electricity	309,300 million kWh	2.9
Of which:		
Hydroelectricity	65,550 million kWh	12.6
Rolled steel	26.7 million tons	-1.7
Pig iron	34.17 million tons	-10.1
Steel	35.6 million tons	-4.1
Coke (machine-made)	31.72 million tons	-6.8
Timber	49.42 million cubic meters	-7.8
Cement	84 million tons	5.2
Plate glass	30.64 million standard cases	10.6
Sulphuric acid	7.81 million tons	2.2
Soda ash	1,652,000 tons	2.4
Caustic soda	1,923,000 tons	0

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Chemical fertilizer	12.39 million tons	0.
Of which:		
Nitrogenous fertilizer	9.86 million tons	-1.3
Phosphate	2.51 million tons	8.7
Potash fertilizer	20,000 tons	0
Chemical insecticides	484,000 tons	-9.9
Ethylene	500,000 tons	2.0
Plastics	916,000 tons	2.0
Calcium carbide	1.51 million tons	-0.7
Rubber tyres	7.29 million	-36.4
Mining equipment	115,000 tons	-29.4
Power generating equipment	1,395,000 kW	-66.7
Machine tools	103,000	-23.1
Motor vehicles	176,000	-20.7
Tractors	53,000	-45.9
Hand tractors	199,000	-8.7
Internal combustion engines (sold as commodities)	20.84 million hp	-21.1
Locomotives	398	-22.3
Railway passenger coaches	1,159	15.7
Railway freight cars	8,779	-17.0
Steel ships for civilian use	916,000 tons	12.0

As a result of restructuring the mix of industrial products, energy consumption for each 100 million yuan of total industrial output value in 1981 was six percent less than in 1980. However, the economic results of industrial production as a whole were relatively poor.

The output value of industrial enterprises owned by the whole people, calculated in 1980 constant prices, was 11,863 yuan per worker and staff member, 1.8 percent lower than the previous year. Thirty-two of the 65 major quality indices for industrial products dipped, while 48 of the 101 indices for average consumption of material rose; total cost of comparable products went up one percent and the amount of profit turned over to the state was down by 8.5 percent. About 27.1 percent of industrial enterprises still suffered losses to varying degrees. Owing to the blind pursuit by some enterprises of output value and speed in disregard of quality of products and market demand, the output of some products that should be limited under the plan also increased blindly, so that there is warehouse overstocking.

3. Capital Construction

A number of projects for which there were no proper conditions for construction were cancelled or suspended in 1981. As a result, the scale of capital construction was curtailed to some extent, while the rate of availability of fixed assets increased. The fixed assets turned over to state-owned units in 1981 through capital construction were valued at 37,100 million yuan, a 13.1 percent decrease compared with 1980. But the rate of availability of such assets reached 86.7 percent, a 7.5 percent increase over 1980. Buildings completed in 1981 totalled 126 million square meters in floor space, 13.1 percent less than in 1980.

Of the planning targets for increasing the production capacity for 27 major products, those for 24 products were met or topped, with the exception of sulphuric acid, plastics and logs. Newly added production capacity accounted for by capital construction consisted of facilities for producing 13.73 million tons of coal, 5.19 million tons of crude oil, 620 million cubic meters of natural gas, 2.64 million kilowatts of power-generating capacity, 67,000 tons of chemical fibers, 510,000 cotton spindles, 174,000 tons of sugar, 324,000 tons of salt, 44,000 tons of machine-made paper and paperboard, 4.75 million tons of iron ore, 323,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1.54 million tons of cement and 297,000 cubic meters of logs. The cargo-handling capacity at newly built or expanded sea ports was increased by 2.36 million tons.

The 79 big and medium-sized projects completed and put into operation in 1981 include the Liaoyang petro-chemical fiber plant, the Changshou vinylon plant in Sichuan Province, the Nanjing alkyl benzene plant, the Shentou power plant in Shuoxian County, Shanxi Province, and a 500,000-volt power transmission line from Pingdingshan to Kuhan. The 181 single-item projects that were completed and put into operation include two power-generating units at the Gezhouba hydroelectric power station in Hubei Province, each with a capacity of 170,000 kilowatts; the Xinglongzhuang coal mine in the Xanzhou coal mining area in Shandong Province, with an annual production capacity of three million tons; and a container wharf at Tianjin harbor, with an annual handling capacity of one million tons. Three fewer big and medium-sized projects and 35 fewer single-item projects were completed and put into operation in 1981 than in 1980. The ratio that went into operation of big and medium-sized projects to the total number under construction rose from 8.3 percent in 1980 to 10.6 percent.

Total investment in capital construction in state-owned units in 1981 was 42,800 million yuan, 11,100 million yuan less than in 1980 or a 20.6 percent decrease. Of this total, the investment covered by the national budget was 20,800 million yuan, 7,300 million yuan less than in 1980 or a decrease of 26 percent. One hundred and fifty-one big and medium-sized projects were cancelled or suspended. The number of big and medium-sized projects under construction was 663 by the end of the year, 241 less than in 1980.

The investment orientation was readjusted in 1981. Of the total investment in capital construction, investment for productive use was 25,200 million yuan, and the proportion dropped from 66.3 percent in 1980 to 58.9 percent. The investment in nonproductive construction to meet the needs of the people's material and cultural life was 17,600 million yuan, the proportion rising from 33.7 percent in 1980 to 41.1 percent, of which, investment in housing construction went up from 20 percent in 1980 to 25.5 percent. Investment in construction of light and textile industries was 4,260 million yuan, the proportion rising from 9.1 percent in 1980 to 10 percent.

The 1981 investment in capital construction covered by the national budget was basically brought under control. But that not covered exceeded the plan to a fairly large extent, and blind and duplicate construction was not eliminated.

Efforts were made to intensify geological surveys of energy resources, non-ferrous and precious metals and non-metallic minerals, hydrogeological surveys and regional geological surveys of mineral resources. The service fields of geological work were expanded step by step. A number of oil and gas fields and metallic and non-metallic mineral-bearing areas were discovered. General seismic surveys were completed in part of the South China Sea and south Yellow Sea areas. A number of exploratory oil wells in the Bohai Sea and the Beibu Gulf yielded oil, showing good prospects. Through the first exploratory oil well in a general survey of the East China Sea, high pressure natural gas zones and oil-bearing sandstones were discovered. Newly verified reserves of 12 major minerals, including oil, coal, iron, copper, gold and phosphorus, met or topped state targets. Verified deposits of iron ore increased by 1,040 million tons, and coal by 10,310 million tons. Additional reserves were verified for 57 kinds of minerals, including nickel, tungsten, molybdenum, mercury, platinum, silver, heavy rare-earths, blue asbestos, diamonds, kaolin, clay for making ceramics, limestone for making cement, marble and stones for building materials. Total drilling footage for geological prospecting was 8,843,000 meters. But geological work still could not meet the requirements of the modernization program, and the management of geological prospecting should be improved.

4. Transport, Posts and Tele-Communications

At the end of 1981, China's total railway operating mileage reached 50,000 kilometers; total mileage of highways was 897,000 kilometers, an increase over 1980 of 9,000 kilometers; total civil aviation route mileage, including sections repeated in different routes, reached 348,000 kilometers, 37,000 kilometers more than 1980; total mileage of inland river navigation was 109,000 kilometers.

Total freight volume handled by various means of transportation reached 1,214,300 million ton-kilometers, up one percent over 1980. Of this, the volume of railway freight transport was 571,200 million ton-kilometers, 0.1 percent lower than the previous year; the volume of waterway cargo transport was 515,000 million ton-kilometers, an increase of 1.9 percent; the volume of road freight transport was 78,000 million ton-kilometers, an increase of 2.1 percent; the volume of air freight was 170 million ton-kilometers, an increase of 21.4 percent; the volume of oil and gas carried through pipelines was 49,900 ton-kilometers, an increase of 1.6 percent. The volume of cargo handled at major sea ports was 219.31 million tons, an increase of 0.9 percent.

The volume of passenger transportation by all means reached 250,000 million person-kilometers, a 9.6 percent increase over 1980. Railways accounted for 147,300 million person-kilometers, an increase of 6.5 percent; waterways, 13,800 million person-kilometers, seven percent more; roads, 83,900 million person-kilometers, a 15.1 percent increase; air, 5,000 million person-kilometers, up 25 percent.

Post and tele-communications transactions for the whole country were 1,952 million yuan in terms of 1980 constant prices, an increase of 5.1 percent over 1980. There was a 2.3 percent increase for letters, a 10.3 percent increase for the distribution of newspapers and magazines, a 9.4 percent increase for telegrams and a three percent increase for long-distance calls. There was also a notable increase in international correspondence.

Fuel consumption throughout the country by steam and diesel locomotives per 10,000 ton-kilometers decreased 1.4 percent and 2.6 percent respectively, compared with 1980.

Transport and communications departments improved their passenger service and the railways added 64 round-trip runs to their passenger train schedule in 1981. At the same time, new railways such as those between Beijing and Tongliao and between Zhicheng and Liuzhou as well as the Jinan transport and communications hub were used to divert the flow of freight, relieving the pressure on the Beijing-Shanhaiguan, Beijing-Guangzhou, Tianjin-Pukou (Nanjing) and other trunk railways. Railway transportation of coal was better organized and coal from Shanxi Province to other places reached 81.5 million tons, an increase of 12.7 percent over 1980. At present, the situation in railway transport and main sea ports is still tight and there has not been a fundamental change in the wastefulness arising from a lack of unified management in road transport.

5. Internal Trade

The total value of commodities purchased by state-owned commercial departments reached 246,900 million yuan in 1981, topping the previous year by 9.1 percent. This included 76,470 million yuan worth of farm produce and sideline products, an increase of 13 percent (or 6.7 percent if the rise of purchasing prices is excluded), and 168,510 million yuan worth of manufactured goods, an increase of 7.5 percent over 1980. Purchases of most of the major manufactured goods and farm produce surpassed those of 1980. Among them, the purchase of grain rose by 10.8 percent, edible oil 43.5 percent, cotton 10.1 percent, tobacco 78.7 percent, jute and ambary hemp 12.1 percent, sugar 14.8 percent, cloth 2.8 percent, knitted underwear 17.4 percent, and bicycles, radios, sewing machines, wrist watches, television sets and cassette recorders 23 to 90 percent. But purchases by state-owned commercial departments of hogs and eggs declined by 6.7 percent and 7.6 percent. This was because policies on pig raising were not carried out well in some places, eggs were not purchased in good time and the amount of pork and eggs consumed by the peasants themselves and sold by them on rural market all increased.

Total value of retail sales was 235,000 million yuan, a 9.8 percent increase over 1980, or a 7.2 percent increase if the rise in retail prices is excluded. Compared with the 1980 retail sales of main consumer goods, the sale of grain went up 11.1 percent, edible oil 36.9 percent, pork 1 percent, sugar 8.7 percent, cloth 4.2 percent, knitted underwear 11.3 percent, woolen fabrics 19.5 percent, radios 13 percent, wrist watches 14.1 percent, bicycles 33.4 percent, sewing machines 39.3 percent, cassette recorders 42.2 percent and television sets 74.5 percent.

By the end of 1981, state-owned commercial departments had 10.8 percent more goods in stock than at the end of 1980.

Supplies for the domestic market in 1981 continued to increase, but still could not keep pace with the growth of social purchasing power. Some famous brand quality consumer goods still fell short of the demand and there was a shortage in the supply of building materials for the rural areas. On the other hand, some varieties and specifications were not popular with customers and high-priced products of inferior quality found no ready market and were overstocked.

The government again raised the state purchasing prices of some farm produce in 1981, including soybeans, tobacco and vegetables. In addition, more farm produce was purchased at negotiated prices and at prices for the surplus above purchase quota. As a result, the total purchasing price index for farm produce and sideline products went up 5.9 percent over the previous year.

Following the raising of the price of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks in November 1981, there was a considerable increase in the price of a number of commodities and, as a result, the overall level of retail prices in December was 4.2 percent over the same period of 1980. Calculated according to the average prices for the year, the overall level of retail prices (including state listed prices, negotiated prices and prices on the rural market) was 2.4 percent over 1980. There was a 2.7 percent increase in cities and a 2.1 percent increase in rural areas; a 2.6 percent increase in consumer goods retail prices and a 1.7 percent increase in the retail prices of means of production for rural use.

As for retail price fluctuations of consumer goods, the price of food as a whole rose 3.7 percent (4.1 percent for non-staple foodstuffs, including a 10.6 percent increase for vegetable prices), daily necessities 1.3 percent, commodities for cultural and recreational activities 0.4 percent, pharmaceuticals 0.2 percent and fuel 0.6 percent. But the price of clothing dropped 0.4 percent.

The rise in retail prices increased the expenditures of the consumer. In addition, some enterprises sold shoddy goods for quality goods, in insufficient quantities or at higher prices in disguised forms. This also increased the burden on the consumer.

6. Foreign Trade, Tourism

Customs statistics give the 1981 total value of imports and exports as 73,530 million yuan, a 29 percent increase over the 57,000 million yuan in 1980, or an 11 percent rise if price fluctuations are excluded. The total export value was 36,760 million yuan, a 35.5 percent increase over the 27,120 million yuan in the previous year, or an 18 percent if price fluctuations are excluded. Total import value was 36,770 million yuan, a 23.1 percent increase over the 29,880 million yuan in 1980, or a 5-percent increase if price fluctuations are excluded. Value of imports was 10 million yuan over exports.

The proportion of manufactured goods (including products of the machinery, light and textile, chemical and metal industries) exported rose of 53.4 percent from 49.7 percent in 1980; and the proportion of primary products (such as farm produce, food, minerals and raw materials for the light and textile industries) dropped from 50.3 percent in 1980 to 46.6 percent. Of the imported commodities, the proportion of manufactured goods fell from 65.1 percent in 1980 to 63.4 percent and the proportion of primary products rose from 34.9 percent in 1980 to 36.6 percent.

The total number of foreigners, Overseas Chinese and Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao coming on tours and visits and for trade, sports, scientific and cultural exchanges reached 7,767,000, a 36.2 percent increase over the previous year. Included were 675,000 foreign tourists, a 27.6 percent rise over 1980. Annual foreign exchange income was 1,380 million yuan renminbi, 49.7 percent over 1980.

7. Science, Technology, Education and Culture

In 1981, there were 5,714,000 scientists and technicians of natural sciences working in state-owned units, 418,000 more than in 1980. The number of major research results in science and technology came to 3,100 items, including 120 creations and inventions approved by the state.

Schools at all levels continued to carry out the principle of readjustment. Compared with the previous year, the number of students in institutions of higher learning, agricultural middle schools, secondary vocational schools and institutions of secondary education for workers and peasants showed some increases, while in other schools the number of students was reduced. Enrollment in institutions of higher learning was 1.28 million, or 136,000 more than the previous year; in secondary technical schools, 1,069,000, or 174,000 less; in regular secondary schools, 48,596,000, a drop of 6,485,000; in agricultural middle schools and secondary vocational schools, 481,000, an addition of 27,000; in technical schools, 670,000 a decline of 10,000; in primary schools, 143,330,000, a drop of 2,940,000; in kindergarten [word indistinct] 10,562,000, a drop of 946,000. Enrollment in institutions of higher learning for workers and peasants (including T.V. colleges, factory-run colleges, spare-time colleges and correspondence schools) was 1,346,000, or 208,000 less than the previous year. The enrollment in secondary schools for workers and peasants (including technical schools for workers, staff members and peasants, and spare-time secondary schools) was 8,207,000, a rise of 160,000.

Cultural undertakings including literature, the theater, films, ballad-singing, music, the dance and the fine arts continued to develop, with a number of good works that were particularly popular among readers and audiences. One hundred and five feature films were produced in 1981, an addition of 23 over 1980, to make it the best year since the founding of new China. A total of 143 new full-length films of all kinds were distributed, 27 more than in 1980. The number of film projection units came to 130,000; performing art troupes, 3,483; cultural centers, 2,893; public libraries, 1,787; and museums, 383. There were 114 radio stations throughout the country, 482 transmitting and relay stations; 42 T.V. centers and 265 T.V. transmitting and relay stations with capacities above 1,000 watts. A total of 14,070 million copies of national and provincial newspapers, 1,460 million copies of magazines of all kinds and 5,580 million copies of books and pictures were published in 1981.

The major problems in the fields of science, technology, education and culture are that not enough effort was made to popularize research results in science and technology, cultural facilities were insufficient and the specialties offered by institutions of higher learning were not balanced.

8. Public Health and Sports

New progress was made in public health undertakings. The total number of hospital beds for the country reached 2,017,000, an increase of 1.8 percent over the previous year. The number of professional health workers totalled 3,011,000, a 7.6 percent increase over the previous year. This included 1,244,000 registered doctors (290,000 doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, 2,000 senior doctors skilled in both Chinese traditional and Western medicine, 516,000 registered doctors of Western medicine, 436,000 assistant doctors of Western medicine), 7.9 percent more than in the previous year; the number of registered nurses and nurses was 525,000, an increase of 12.8 percent over the previous year.

The patriotic health campaign made new achievements. Work was strengthened to prevent and treat snail fever, endemic goiter, Kaschin-Beck disease and other parasitic and endemic diseases. The incidence of such diseases dropped to a certain extent.

Big advances were made in sports as well as new development in mass participation sports. A total of 25 world championships were won, the best year in the annals of China's sports. Chinese athletes broke eight world records and 124 national records. A total of 23,000 sports meets were held at the county level and above. As many as ten million people were qualified for the "state standards for physical training."

9. People's Livelihood

1981 saw a continued improvement in the people's living standards both in cities and the countryside. A sample survey of 18,529 peasant households in 568 counties of 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions showed an average annual income per capita of 223 yuan (including income from farming and sideline production and from redistribution), 16.8 percent over that in the previous year which was 191 yuan.

In 1981, a total of 8,200,000 people were given jobs, including young people waiting for jobs in cities and towns, other categories of people and the year's graduates from colleges and secondary vocational schools who are covered by the state job assignment program. By the end of the year, the number of staff members and workers in state-run and urban collective units came to 109,400,000, this being 4,960,000 more than it was a year before. Of these, 83,720,000 were in state-run establishments, 3,530,000 more than the previous year; 25,680,000 were in collective establishments in cities and towns, an increase of 1,430,000. In addition, individual workers in cities and towns reached 1,130,000 in number, 320,000 more than the previous year.

Annual wages of workers and staff members throughout the country totalled 82,000 million yuan, a rise of 6.1 percent over 1980. The total for state-employed workers was 66,000 million yuan, 5.2 percent more, and for collectively employed workers in cities and towns, 16,000 million yuan, an increase of 10.4 percent.

The average annual money wage was 772 yuan (812 yuan for state-employed workers and 642 for collectively employed workers in cities and towns), 1.3 percent more than in the previous year. The slight increase in the average money wages was due mainly to the big influx of new workers. With more people employed, there was a bigger increase in the average income per person in a worker's or staff member's family. The average income that could be spent as living expenses in 1981, according to a sample survey of 8,715 households in 46 cities of 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, were 463 yuan per capita, 19 yuan more than in 1980, an increase of 4.3 percent. Deducting the 2.5 percent rise in the cost-of-living index from this, average real income per capita rose 1.8 percent.

The total amount of bank savings in urban and rural areas was 52,400 million yuan by the end of 1981, or 31 percent more than for the end of the previous year.

Housing projects completed by state-run and collective units in cities and towns in 1981 totalled 97 million square meters, showing a 5.5 percent increase over the previous year, which was 91.9 million square meters. Houses constructed by rural commune members were about 600 million square meters, an increase of about 20 percent over the 1980 figure of 500 million square meters.

The problem for people's living standards are: Life was fairly difficult for peasants in some of the disaster-stricken areas; housing for part of the urban dwellers was still fairly cramped; the price rises affected the living standards of part of the staff members and workers who had no or little bonuses. Some places extended at will the scope of agricultural produce which by policy could be sold at negotiated or above-quota prices; some units issued bonuses and allowances indiscriminately. All these pushed prices up, which in turn increased the burden on the consumer.

10. Population

Population by the end of 1981 was 996,220,000, which was 13,670,000 more than the previous year's figure of 982,550,000, showing an increase of 1.4 percent.

Note: Figures in the communique do not include those for Taiwan Province.

CHINA DAILY PRAISES ECONOMIC CLEANUP DRIVE

HK300125 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Apr 82 p 4

[CHINA DAILY commentator article -- "The Clean-Up Drive"]

[Text] The decision by the party Central Committee and the State Council for dealing with serious crimes in the economic sphere has won commendation and approval across the land. The public is applauding party and government determination to clean up corruption in government offices and enterprises and the measures proposed to do the job.

There is nothing strange about the widespread support. Primarily, the recent spate of smuggling, tax evasion, graft, bribery, embezzlement, speculation and stealing of state and collective property were committed by offenders taking advantage of the initial introduction of the government's new economic policy of opening up to the world and adopting a flexible approach in running the domestic economy.

The success of this policy is essential to China's modernization programme. People know that if economic offences are allowed to continue unchecked, successful implementation of this popular policy, and even the modernization programme itself, would be out of the question.

The past two or three years have seen economic offences rising sharply, and there are places, such as some coastal areas, where they were rampant. In both number and seriousness they dwarf similar crimes uncovered during the movement against the "three evils" (corruption, waste and bureaucracy) 30 years ago. Should the culprits be allowed to get off scot-free, corruption would spread to other fields, corroding our socialist system as a whole.

Public Concern

Last but not least, many crimes involved state functionaries, party members and even senior officials. In most cases these were committed by taking advantage of position and power. In general, such people incur the greatest public wrath. If these criminal practices are allowed to go on and spread, the proletarian character of the party and the nature of the socialist state would be harmed. The result would be catastrophic. Hence, the public concern and demand for action.

It was wise for the government to start moving early this year. A number of cases have been uncovered and individuals put on trial since. In March, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met to adopt the decision to punish criminals severely for disrupting the economy, and accordingly amended the nation's penal code to provide tougher punishment for the guilty. The Standing Committee also called on those involved to turn themselves in before May 1. Confessors before this cutoff time will get lighter sentences than under the amended penal code.

Clear-Cut Guidelines

It is encouraging to note that as of last week some 3,000 people guilty of economic offences throughout the country have turned themselves in and repented. However, it would be unrealistic to think that all other culprits will do the same. Diehards will not give up without a struggle, which is expected to last for some time. The clean-up drive has barely started.

The Central Committee and State Council decision has laid down clear-cut guidelines for the drive, which should be sufficient to dispel any misgivings and apprehension. The target is major crimes. Strict distinction is urged between ordinary errors in work and economic crimes.

The decision stresses that no officials, regardless of how high their position or how lengthy their service, will be spared if they are involved in economic crimes. Party members and officials will be dealt with more severely than others. If found guilty, they must be removed from their posts and expelled from the party, plus punishment by law, up to the death penalty if called for.

Also the recipient of widespread acclaim is the decision that the anti-corruption drive will not take the form of a mass movement, and all cases of criminal offences will go through proper legal procedure in accordance with the penal code. There will be no witch-hunt.

The clean-up drive will soon shift into high gear. More serious crimes certainly will be uncovered, and more culprits go on trial.

Because it is for the good of the country and to introduce a healthy environment for China's modernization programme, there is every reason for us to give the anti-corruption drive our blessing. There are no grounds for anyone to have misgivings or to worry, except, of course, offenders.

STRENGTHENING LITERARY, ART CRITICISM URGED

HK291358 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Luo Yuanwen [5012 3293 2429] and Qi Junmin [2058 0193 3046]: "Some Suggestions About the Work of Literary and Art Criticism"]

[Text] Over the past few years, literary and art criticism have become more prominent. Many articles were very well written with clear-cut viewpoints and good reasoning. They have had a very good impact on literary and art creations. However, we must also see that in comparison with literary and art creation, literary and art criticism is still very weak. Where does the problem lie? We think that it lies mainly in the fact that we have not paid enough attention to this work and made it a normal and regular practice.

In order to make literary and art criticism a normal practice, we would like to put forth the following suggestions:

1. Do a better job in organizing the contingent of literary and art critics, for demobilized fighters are not combat-ready. Originally there were not enough literary and art critics in our country, but after 20-odd years of rains and storms, they have become even fewer. In many places there are very few critics or even not a single critic in the literary and art field. Owing to the vicious influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, some comrades have gotten tired of or become afraid of literary and art criticism. Some of them even resist or oppose it. For this and other reasons some of the literary and art critics have changed their profession to some other jobs or just do some creative work. Under such circumstances, if we do not start with strengthening the contingent of literary and art critics, it will be difficult to make literary and art criticism a normal and regular practice. Some comrades said with emotion that although there are novelists and poets who are in their twenties, we seldom see such young critics and essay writers. This shows that training literary and art critics is an urgent task and the work of literary and art criticism must be strengthened right away.

2. Support normal practice of literary and art criticism and make things easy for literary and art critics to study and to plunge into the thick of life. Without book knowledge and the knowledge acquired from practical life, critics are unable to write good articles and offer original views. Thus, literary and art critics are required to study better than those who are engaged in literary creation, so that they will be able to offer correct and original views on literary and art works and literary and art problems, become good friends of the writers and promote the development of literary creations.

At present, it is particularly urgent to advocate pondering and probing into problems and contention among literary and art critics. It is necessary to continue to follow the guiding principles that the CCP Central Committee has mapped out since its third plenary session, further implement the spirit of the national conference on ideological work and continue to overcome the influence of the "leftist" ideology. It is also necessary to take a step further in checking the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization, which deviates from party leadership and the socialist path. This will help raise the level of the contingent of literary and art critics and promote literary and art criticism while promoting literary and art creation itself.

3. Open up and broaden the fields of literary and art criticism. Now, many literary periodicals have been published, but very few of them are on literary and art theory. They are as few as morning stars, as a proverb goes. It seems there are many reasons for this phenomenon, and being afraid of stirring up trouble may be one of them. For example, the supplement of a certain paper has time and again stated that it will not carry articles on disputed literary and art problems on a regular basis, for fear that once such articles are published and discussion is unfolded, such criticism would be difficult to wind up. In reality, this is "letting a hundred flowers blossom" without "letting a hundred schools of thought contend," which will result in doing harm to "letting a hundred flowers blossom" in the long run. Some other journals hold that articles of literary and art criticism are not interesting and do not attract readers. This is why various avenues for expressing literary and art criticism have all but disappeared. Without such avenues for expressing literary and art criticism, how can it be promoted!

4. Correct the wrong attitude towards literary and art criticism. Now, there are not only a few people who regard literary and art criticism as an act of "imbeciles." It seems to them that only literary and art creation needs talent. Literary and art criticism can be made by anybody. Some writers have even said: "I am afraid I cannot go on doing creative work. I had better do something else, say, make some criticisms." In Chinese or foreign history of literature, many great writers were simultaneously outstanding critics as well. For example, Balzac, the author of "Human Comedy," was also the author of the outstanding critical piece "The Study of Stendhal" which he wrote in the prime of his literary life. This could not be a product of an untalented author. Did other modern great writers like Lu Xun, Mao Dun and Ba Jin not also write many brilliant critical essays while creating their immortal masterpieces? As a matter of fact, to write a good critical essay is not at all easier than writing literary works. Sometimes it requires more time and greater efforts.

NATIONAL MILITARY LITERATURE FORUM ENDS 28 APR

OW300537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1559 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the concluding session of the national forum on creative writing of military literature on 28 April, Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, extended a warm invitation, on behalf of all PLA commanders and fighters, for nonarmy writers to visit PLA units to experience their life and engage in creative writing. He said: In order to develop socialist military literature and to make it flourish, it is the responsibility of leading bodies in the army at all levels to provide the conditions necessary for the writers. We are willing to serve and back up the writers.

Hua Nan said: The forum on creative writing of military literature has been a great success. On behalf of the General Political Department, I warmly congratulate the comrades present today. We are convinced that under the party Central Committee's correct leadership and through the common efforts of writers inside and outside the army, the flower of military literature, which has its own special characteristics, will certainly blossom more luxuriantly and contribute greatly to the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The forum opened in Beijing on 19 April. Well-known military literature writers and critics from inside and outside the army throughout the country happily got together and discussed, in particular, the question on developing the creative writing of military literature. They exchanged their experience in writing in a lively and harmonious atmosphere. The discussion helped the writers enhance their understanding of the great significance of developing literature, inspired their enthusiasm for creative writing and strengthened their unity. During the forum scores of nonarmy writers asked to visit PLA units to experience army life. Many comrades said that the forum was a meeting of unity, mobilization and marching forward, which will play a positive role in flourishing and promoting military literature.

During the forum, Hu Qiaomu, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, and Zhou Yang, adviser of the CCPCC Propaganda Department and chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, addressed the participants, wishing the forum a success.

The forum held that during the first 17 years after the founding of new China, there was a thriving period for creative writing of military literature which later was destroyed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Although progress has been achieved in revitalizing military literature in recent years, creative writing, both in quality and quantity, still cannot cope with the demand of the people and the times. Therefore it is necessary to fully recognize the responsibility of writers, learn from historical experience and lessons, break away from the influence of the "leftist" thinking, eliminate the interference of bourgeois liberalization and take active measures to provide more and better military literary works for the people.

After conscientiously studying the measures for further developing creative writing of military literature, the forum held that the key to this work lies in the leadership at all levels paying keen attention to strengthening the building of the contingent of writers and providing for them to publish their works. The forum suggested that a nationwide research organization on military literature be established to intensify the organizational and research work and reviews of creative writing of military literature and that military literature awards be set up to encourage outstanding writers.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATIONS

HK290620 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Hua Ran [5478 3544]: "What a Precious Thing It Is To 'Know Yourself' -- A Talk Based on 'Farewell to Readers' From Two Publications"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1982, amid the hue and cry of "soliciting subscriptions" and "increasing volumes of issues" by quite a large number of periodicals, I unexpectedly found in RENMIN RIBAO's advertisement column "farewell to readers" statements from two publications which gave notice to the readers of suspension of publication. At first sight, I was surprised and wondered why these periodicals should suddenly stop publication without reason. But when I had carefully thought it over, I was of the opinion that the suspension of these two publications precisely showed the work style of seeking truth from facts that our party had always advocated and showed the precious wisdom of "knowing oneself."

Perhaps some people may think that it was because these publications were of low quality and were poorly received by the readers or because their sales were very unsatisfactory that they were forced to close down. This is not true. The fact is precisely the contrary. Since DA DI [GREAT EARTH], the literary and art supplement to RENMIN RIBAO, was first published -- initially it was called ZHAN DI [BATTLEFIELD], -- it has carried quite a few good articles exposing and criticizing the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques' crimes in bringing disasters to our country and people and to extol the glorious deeds of the old generation of proletarian revolutionaries. In recent years, we could still find quite a large number of beautiful and moving prose works, poems, reportage items, essays and sketches with lively illustrations.

What I was most fond of reading were the special columns of DA DI Forum, "Small Bouquet of Morning Flowers" and "Page of Prefaces and Postscripts." On the other hand, XIN SHIQI [NEW PERIOD], a monthly on political theory that was edited and published by the Beijing Publishing House, had, since it was first published in 1979, often used vivid and simple language to propagate the party's line, principles and policies and give people guidance in studying the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism. This publication was also well received by the readers.

Since this is so, why then did these publications have to be suspended? Was this not unreasonable? In my opinion, it was not. In the "Farewell to readers" statements, the editors of DA DI and XIN SHIQI gave a very reasonable account. They said that the present situation has changed. A large number of literary and art periodicals have mushroomed and these periodicals can satisfy the demands of the readers. Throughout the country, we can find many periodicals of the same nature as the two publications, and some periodicals are even identical with the two publications in their policies, tasks and the readers they are intended for. Faced with this situation, the editors promptly decided to voluntarily suspend their two publications and concentrate their limited manpower and material resources on publishing their newspaper and books. Thus they would be able to concentrate on editing the literary and art column of RENMIN RIBAO and on publishing books on political theory. These are indeed far-sighted decisions. Are they not good decisions?

According to the initial statistics of the relevant department, at present there are 634 provincial, prefectural and municipal literary and art periodicals. If the periodicals on political theory, popular science and other subjects are all included, the total number of periodicals throughout the country amounts to more than 2,600. As ours is a big country with a population of 1 billion, we should not think that it is excessive for the country to publish 1,000 or 2,000 periodicals if we regard this number from the angle of the whole situation and from the angle of our long-term interests. We can find readers for so many literary and art periodicals. Furthermore, we cannot neglect the significance of having so many periodicals in raising the scientific and cultural level of our whole nation, in meeting the ever increasing demands in the cultural life of the masses of people and in building socialist civilization. We should try every possible means to support these periodicals and help them to raise their quality. Thus these periodicals will surely be increasingly prosperous.

However, I always have another question in mind: How should our cultural and publishing undertakings adjust themselves to and coordinate with the economic readjustment and reform in our country? This is a question that warrants our discussion. Take the periodicals that have mushroomed throughout the country for example. Are there any that are of poor quality and poorly received by the readers? Are there any periodicals that lack strong leadership and competent editors? Are there any periodicals that are being published by organizations that are publishing newspapers and periodicals or publishing books and periodicals at the same time and that are therefore not able to run their periodicals satisfactorily because of the dispersal of their strength? If an organization is faced with this difficulty and cannot find a way out, it had better bravely learn from RENMIN RIBAO and the Beijing Publishing House's precious spirit of seeking truth from facts and doing things according to their resources. By so doing, they will be able to make a careful choice and give up what they do not have enough resources to do, and they will learn how to satisfactorily and promptly adjust their deployment along with the change in conditions and make the necessary readjustment in their work. As a result, they will be able to strengthen the publications they should strengthen and stop the publications they should stop. When their strength is concentrated, they will be able to raise the quality of their publications. We would rather have fewer but better publications. We should do our best to strive to supply the best spiritual food for the people and we should do our best to avoid forcing rough and slipshod things on our readers.

In short, my impression is that the statements of suspension by the two publications have given us a beneficial message and have provided us with a good theme to discuss.

CCP SECRETARIAT YOUTH SELF-STUDY REPORT ISSUED

OW292356 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0107 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Acting in accordance with a directive of the Central Secretariat, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee recently disseminated a joint report by the party group of the China Scientific and Technical Association and the CYL Central Committee on "the national meeting to exchange experience in young people's self-study." In transmitting the report, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee urged the leading party and government organizations at all levels to promote self-study among young people, open all avenues wider for training talented people for socialist construction and grasp this task as a matter of great strategic significance.

The central Secretariat pointed out: Directing the energies of the broad masses of youth to pursuing studies hard is of great significance in changing the social habits and other practices, promoting the healthy maturity of young people and building a socialist spiritual civilization. Leading organs of the party and the government should attach great importance to this task. It should be a matter of concern to, and be supported by, the educational, labor force, and scientific and technological departments; by such mass organizations as the trade unions, CYL committees, women's federations and the scientific and technical associations; and by every family and society as a whole.

It urged all localities, departments and units to act according to their own conditions, open all possible avenues and channels and create the necessary conditions for young people's self-study programs.

In their joint report, submitted to the party Central Committee, the party group of the China Scientific and Technical Association and the CYL Central Committee described the progress of young people's self-study in the past few years and pointed out a number of problems. They suggested that leading party and government organizations attach greater importance to and support young people's self-study programs. They called for formulating a number of procedures and methods for evaluating self-study programs for talented persons, who have become advanced through such programs, so that the young people's enthusiasm for study can be further aroused.

LATE REPORT: HUA GUOFENG HOSPITALIZED IN BEIJING

OW301226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 30 Apr 82

["Hua Guofeng Celebrates May Day Festival With Medical Workers" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Hua Guofeng, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, joined Beijing Hospital's doctors and nurses in celebrating the International Labor Day this afternoon.

Vice-Chairman Hua is now recuperating in the hospital.

He warmly shook hands with doctors and nurses when he entered the hall where the get-together took place. He said: "I'm very glad to join you in celebrating May Day. I wish all comrades a happy festival."

He said that during his hospitalization he had received meticulous treatment and nursing. "I express my heartfelt thanks to you," he added.

Among those present on the occasion were Qian Xinzong and Huang Shuze, minister and vice-minister of public health, and Lin Juncai, president of the Beijing Hospital.

TAN ZHENLIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU HISTORY FORUM

OW260249 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 24 April, Comrade Tan Zhenlin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who was passing through Nanjing, paid a special visit to the forum on the history of the struggle against Japan in southern Jiangsu to call on old comrades who fought side by side with him behind enemy lines in southern Jiangsu during the war years. Vice Chairman Tan Zhenlin made a speech. He talked about the struggle against Japan in those years and encouraged the comrades to act according to the guidelines of the party Central Committee's instructions, do a good job in accurately compiling material for party history, inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions and make concerted efforts to build a modern, powerful socialist country.

The forum on the history of the struggle against Japan in southern Jiangsu was called by the committee for the collection of material for party history under the provincial party committee. Guan Wenwei, adviser to the provincial party committee and chairman of the committee for the collection of material for party history, presided over the opening ceremony on 20 April. Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial party committee, and Hui Yuyu, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Jiangsu, met with the comrades attending the forum and made speeches. The forum is being attended by 60 people, who were leading comrades at and above county level when they took part in the struggle against Japan in the southern Jiangsu base area, with Mao Shan as the center, during the war years. The comrades feel that the collection of material for party history and compilation of the history of the revolutionary struggle are of both immediate and far-reaching significance for commending and carrying on the spirit of revolutionary martyrs who heroically gave their lives, carrying forward the party's fine traditions, urging themselves on, educating future generations and building a socialist spiritual and material civilization.

SHANDONG FORUM ON SECONDARY EDUCATION REFORMS

SK290514 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] According to sources, the recent provincial forum on structural reforms of rural secondary education held in Jining stressed that we must enhance our understanding, step up leadership and accelerate the structural reforms of rural secondary education in our province.

The forum pointed out: Our province has made some progress in reforming the structure of secondary education in recent years. Sixty ordinary senior high schools have been transformed into agrotechnical middle schools. The number of agricultural and agrotechnical schools in the province has topped 300. However, they still fall far short of the requirements for development of agricultural production. The forum urged localities to make vigorous efforts to attend to this work, strive to make rapid progress and markedly improve the quality of education in the near future. We must ensure that by 1985 students in the agricultural schools or attending agricultural and professional courses account for 40 percent of all rural secondary school enrollment.

The forum urged all counties and districts which do not have an agrotechnical middle school to transform a senior high school into an agrotechnical middle school by the end of this year. Every county must transform one or two senior high schools into agricultural middle schools. All ordinary middle schools in rural areas must run agricultural courses. The forum urged localities to step up leadership and overcome the tendency of ignoring professional and technical education on the part of the leadership. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to attend to ideological and political education among students and solve the problems involving financial shortages, teaching materials and a lack of qualified teachers to ensure a rapid development of agrotechnical education in both quantity and quality.

Vice Governor Ding Fangming attended the forum and spoke.

WEN HUI BAO CALLS FOR COMMUNIST PURITY

OW261415 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Communists Should Preserve the Purity of Communism"]

[Excerpts] For Communist Party members and state cadres, the current struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is a struggle for preserving communist purity and against corruption and degeneration. It is in this sense that the important "decision" of the party Central Committee and the State Council seriously pointed out: The struggle "has a bearing on the success or failure of our country's drive for socialist modernization and on the prosperity or decline of our party and state." Each and every Communist Party member and state cadre must have a sober and clear understanding of this.

Our party, the vanguard of the working class, is the central force leading the Chinese people in carrying out the socialist revolution and construction. For this reason, our party has always paid close attention to resisting the corrosive influence of the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and to the struggle against corruption and degeneration. Our party has always attached great importance to maintaining its nature as the vanguard of the working class and to preserving its community purity.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee made the important strategic decision to shift the emphasis of our work to socialist modernization, we have implemented the correct policies of opening to the world and revitalizing the domestic economy. Opening to the world means entering a new, vast world. Now our country is developing economic and trade relations with 174 countries and regions, greatly increasing our ability to build our country through our own efforts. At the same time, foreign decadent ideas and ways of life are unavoidably making inroads on us.

Revitalizing the domestic economy means the end of the long-time "leftist" guidelines for economic work. With the economy under socialist public ownership being in the dominant position, we have in the past few years implemented the principle of the long-term coexistence of various economic forms and various forms of management as well as a series of policies designed to revitalize the economy, thus making remarkable achievements. At the same time, the influence of exploiting classes' ideologies may also spread.

In the new situation, a small number of weak-willed persons in our ranks who cannot stand the test seek comfort and pleasure and are degenerating. Some of them have even colluded with lawbreakers in society by carrying out criminal activities, thus causing serious damage to the economy. Those persons have cast communist ideals aside and betrayed the party's cause.

Decadent bourgeois ideology has made inroads on the militant Communist Party. Taking note of this harsh fact, the party Central Committee has repeatedly put forward to the whole party this slogan: "Preserve the communist purity of our party." Since the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field was started this spring, some shocking facts have been brought to light. However, some comrades have not yet clearly understood the serious situation and have failed to see how harmful economic criminal activities and the degeneration of a small number of party members and cadres are to our party and the cause of socialist modernization.

In the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, we should use both positive and negative teaching materials to carry out vivid ideological and political education among the party members, cadres and masses. This is aimed at enabling our party to maintain its nature as the vanguard of the working class and party members to preserve their communist purity.

In their important "decision," the party Central Committee and the State Council called on "every party member to faithfully fulfill the solemn oath he took when being admitted to the party, to keep firmly in mind the party's basic purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, to always bear in mind that the ultimate aim of the party is the realization of communism and to struggle for communism all his life."

Let us vigorously respond to the call of the party Central Committee, take a firm and clear-cut stand, vigorously participate in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field and contribute to maintaining the communist purity of the party and protecting the socialist system and the interests of the people in our country!

TIE YING URGES FIGHTING ZHEJIANG ECONOMIC CRIME

OW261201 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee held its standing committee meeting on 15 and 16 April to conscientiously study and discuss the "resolution adopted by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing heavy blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field." The participants of the meeting voiced determination to continue strengthening the leadership and to unswervingly carry the struggle to strike at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere through to the end.

In their speeches, the standing committee members unanimously supported the "resolution." They pointed out: This "resolution" is a militant call to further mobilize the whole party and all the people in the country to vigorously strike at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, a major and new strategic plan drawn up by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council after summing up the struggle in the past 3 months and a sharp weapon to help this struggle develop in a sound manner. It is necessary to immediately organize all party members and cadres in the province, particularly the leading cadres at all levels, to earnestly study this document and resolutely put it into practice.

In his speech, First Secretary of the provincial CCP committee Tie Ying pointed out: The "resolution" is an extremely important document. On the one hand, it profoundly analyzes the harmfulness of serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and the necessity of launching this struggle and reflects a clear-cut, solemn and firm stand in manifesting the determination of the central authorities; on the other hand, it clearly specifies the guidelines, steps and measures in waging this struggle and draws a clear demarcation line between policies. It elucidates many issues even more clearly. Therefore, the party committees at all levels must pay full attention to and thoroughly understand this document and grasp its spirit.

Comrade Tie Ying added: We must faithfully implement the guidelines laid down in this document. Only by so doing will it be possible for us to develop this struggle not only resolutely and vigorously but also steadily and correctly.

BRIEFS

FUZHOU PLA MEETING -- A Fuzhou PLA units medical science and technology meeting sponsored by the Fuzhou Military Region opened in Fuzhou municipality on 14 April. Present were members of the region's medical science and technology committee and responsible persons of the various professional groups and medical, teaching and scientific research units under the said committee and others, totaling more than 180 persons. Attending the opening ceremony were Zhou Shaoqing, deputy commander of Fuzhou PLA units; (Chen Dingshan), deputy chief of staff of Fuzhou Military Region headquarters; and other leading comrades, including (Zhui Huisheng), director of the Fuzhou PLA units' Logistics Department. Zhou Shaoqing urged the participants to strengthen research in military medical science and technology and score new achievements in treatment of common and frequently occurring diseases and injuries. The meeting will study and discuss, among other things, ways and means to achieve modernization of military medical science and technology. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 15 Apr 82 OW]

LEADING GROUP TO HANDLE GUANGDONG PLANE CRASH

HK291400 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government are paying close attention to the crash of aircraft No 266. They have taken prompt actions to organize forces to deal with the aftermath.

On the morning of the day before yesterday, the responsible people of the provincial CCP Committee listened to the report on the crash of plane No 266 made by the responsible people of the Guangzhou bureau of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC]. On the afternoon of the same day, the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government immediately called more than 20 units, including the CAAC, the foreign affairs office, the civil affairs office, the public security department, the economic committee, the federation of trade unions, the Overseas Chinese affairs office and others to deliberate on the handling of the family members of the dead, the handling of the remains and the belongings they left behind and other work concerned. A leading group to deal with the aftermath of the crash of plane No 266 was formed during the meeting. The leading group established its bureau in the mineral spring villa in Sanyuanli District of Guangzhou. The telephone number of this bureau is 61334, extension 511. Yesterday evening, the leading group held a meeting to discuss and further deliberate on how to handle the aftermath.

GUANGDONG SETS UP SPECIAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS

HK291004 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Recently, the provincial CCP Committee decided to set up industrial and communications political departments in Guangzhou municipality and in all medium-sized municipalities throughout the province. These organs are also to be set up in the provincial industry and communications department, in counties directly under the administration of the province and in all industrial and communications enterprises. These departments will be responsible for political work so as to intensify political and ideological work in industrial and communications enterprises and put an end to the weakness and laxity in our political and ideological work as soon as possible. The provincial CCP Committee has also decided that the provincial industrial and communications political department should be housed in the same office with the provincial economic committee and that the two should carry out their work together.

GUANGDONG DECISION ON REGULATING TRADE ACTIVITIES

HK291038 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Yesterday, the provincial people's government published its decision on certain problems related to banning unauthorized commercial activities and strengthening market control. The decision strictly prohibits state organs, mass organizations, PLA units, schools and institutions from engaging in commercial activities or import and export trade. The decision also strictly prohibits the workers and staff members in our state organs, mass organizations, PLA units, schools, institutions and enterprises from conducting commercial activities on their own.

The decision emphatically points out that the malpractices of conducting commercial activities by all people, doing business without authorization, carrying out commercial transactions beyond the scope of one's area, driving up the prices of food and carrying out import and export trade without authorization have not only brought about confusion in our unified socialist market and harm to the planned economy of the state, but also facilitated the unlawful and criminal activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband, embezzlement, bribery, speculation and fraud. These malpractices have also corrupted our party's work style and the general mood of our society and brought about serious harm. The decision sternly declares that in the future, any unit or person that wants to engage in commercial activities must first apply to register with the industrial and commercial administrative and managerial departments. No unit or person is permitted to conduct any commercial activity unless a certificate is issued to the unit or person after the application of the unit or person is checked and approved.

All the retail departments for trial sales and for exhibiting products that have been set up by the state-owned and collective-run enterprises must undergo an overhaul and reorganization. All of these departments are strictly prohibited from conducting speculative resales, engaging in wholesale trade or conducting business beyond the scope of their respective areas. The purchase and marketing departments of people's communes, of brigades and production teams in people's communes and of industrial enterprises run by neighborhood organizations are strictly prohibited from conducting speculative resales. All state organs, PLA units, schools, institutions and enterprises are prohibited from engaging in wholesale trade or speculative resales. No brigades, production teams or persons are allowed to run warehouse operations. Those enterprises that combine agriculture, industry and commerce and those enterprises that combine the purchasing, manufacturing and marketing of special lines of goods are prohibited from conducting business beyond the scope of their areas and from combining the operations of two or more different trades in their business activities. No units or persons are allowed to use foreign currencies, foreign exchange certificates and foreign exchange coupons to buy commodities for resale and use these commodities to engage in speculative activities.

HUNAN COMMUNE DEALS WITH CADRE-PEASANT PROBLEMS

HK260313 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the CCP committee of (Meitang) commune in Qidong County has strengthened ideological and political work and taught the masses to treat the cadres correctly and spontaneously accept the cadres' correct leadership. It has also taught the cadres to treat the masses correctly and win their help and support.

After the institution of production responsibility systems of various types in the commune last year, the CCP committee publicized the relevant party documents among the masses to deal with the notion of "why do we need cadres now that the land is contracted to the households." The committee cited local typical cases to enhance the masses' understanding in three respects:

1. It taught everyone to correctly evaluate the cadres. They should realize that many of the grassroots cadres have been leaders since the land reform and cooperativization drives. They have undergone trials and hardships for many years and made very great contributions to consolidating and developing the collective economy.
2. It has cited specific cases to explain that cadres are still needed after the land has been contracted to the households. The masses have thus understood that the functions of the rural grassroots organizations can only be strengthened and cannot be weakened.
3. It has taught everyone to realize that although the grassroots cadres did some leftist things in the past, the responsibility for that was not theirs, but lay with higher authority.

The commune CCP committee has also taught the cadres to treat the masses correctly, spontaneously accept the masses' criticisms and supervision, care for the masses' woes and truly promote the masses' interests.

BRIEFS

HUNAN SOCIAL ORDER MEETING -- A Hunan provincial symposium on comprehensively tackling social order problems was held in Xiangtan from 6-11 April. The meeting called on departments concerned to further enhance understanding of this work and strengthen party leadership over it, so as to achieve a further turn for the better in the social mood and social order this year. The meeting stressed doing a good job in education for youths and juveniles and the establishment of security responsibility systems and anticriminal measures. Work should be focussed on key areas and units with many problems. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Zhao Chuqi and provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Yin Ziming attended and spoke. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Apr 82 HK]

DEATH OF XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS LEADER NOTED

HK250631 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Summary] The Xizang regional people's congress standing committee announced with regret that Coigo Toinzhub Cering, vice chairman of the committee, died of stomach cancer in Lhasa on 22 April, at the age of 67. Yin Fatang is chairman of the funeral committee. The vice chairmen are Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Yang Dongsheng, Yangling Duoji and Pagbalha Geleg Namgya. The members include Guo Xilan, Qie Jinwu, Ba Sang, Redi, Song Ziyuan, (Zhang Xiangming), Chen Jingbo, Miao Piyi, Wang Jingzhi, Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang and Dege Gesangwangdui.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON PROMOTING GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK200248 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government recently issued an important circular on grasping well this year's grain production task.

The circular said: The present economic situation in the rural areas of our province is very good. However, the better the situation, the more we must see the existing problems, keep a level head and exert efforts to solve the existing problems so that we can promote the continuous development of the favorable situation. At present, the most outstanding problem is that if some relationships are dealt with improperly, grain production may drop this year. Therefore, we must pay close attention to promoting grain production so as to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the general plan for grain production assigned by the state.

The circular pointed out: The CCP committees and people's governments at all levels must be clear about the gravity of this issue. First of all, due to the reduction of grain area last autumn, the task for spring sowing this year is bound to be heavier. Again, due to the expansion of area for such industrial crops as flue-cured tobacco and sugarcane this spring, the grain area should be reduced by a certain proportion. On the other hand, though our province reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest in grain production last year, there still exists the problem of the uneven regional distribution of grain production and grain varieties.

The circular stressed: Our principle for agricultural development still requires actively promoting diversification without any relaxation of grain production, as proposed by the central authorities. For making more contributions to the country, most areas in our province are advantageous for promoting diversified undertakings, but we must strive to attain grain self-sufficiency and surplus. This is also the principle we should adhere to. At present, we must focus on the major task of increasing the total output of grain when we ponder problems or offer suggestions. To this end, the circular put forth the following demands:

1. We must earnestly develop scientific cultivation and strive to increase yields in the present area sown to grain crops. We must pay particular attention to raising yield in medium- and low-yield fields. At the same time, we must make further efforts to maximize the output of the high-yield cropland. We must also greatly popularize all scientific results and production experiences which have been proved effective and useful in practice and energetically advocate interplanting of corn and potato in order to promote better economic returns in agriculture.

2. In our province, there is a large amount of land on fallow rotation, semi-wasteland, corners of fields and scattered plots. So long as there is no destruction of forests because of reclamation and no damage is done to soil fertility, we can make full use of these lands for planting as much grain as possible, and sow and harvest more.

3. Continuously readjusting the internal structure of agriculture to promote the growing of industrial crops is one of the major measures in developing the agriculture in our province. However, we must strengthen leadership and make overall plans in this regard. Our attitude must be positive, and our steps must be firm as well. The important prerequisite to this is that no arbitrary reduction to the area sown to grain crops is allowed. In promoting industrial crops, we should utilize the area presently sown to grain crops as little as possible. In particular, we should utilize only a small area of the paddyfields, or no paddyfield area if possible. If we have used some fertile farmland for promoting industrial crops, we should by all means reclaim that area for grain. In growing flue-cured tobacco, we must resolutely implement the notice which the provincial government transmitted in accordance with the urgent circular issued by the State Council on strictly controlling the area for growing flue-cured tobacco. In using rural land for building housing, we should also firmly apply the relevant regulations formulated by the provincial CCP committee and people's government.

4. At present, we must concentrate our efforts on firmly grasping spring sowing and preparations for sowing, so as to lay a good foundation for farming this spring. At the same time, by drawing on past experiences, we must make early arrangements for the cultivation of late autumn crops, which is a major crop season. Legumes, potatoes, buckwheat and miscellaneous grains, as well as cucurbits, vegetables and so on are quite nourishing in varying degrees, and are edible for man and can also be used as fodder. We should plant as much of these as we can. The climate is abnormal this year. Therefore, we must base our efforts on fighting disasters to strive for bumper harvests and take various precautions in a flexible way so that, through preparedness, we can avert disaster.

5. We must strengthen the weak links in grain production. As for those communes and brigades whose grain production has dropped successively, we should adopt effective measures to change this situation as soon as possible. Now, we must rapidly dispatch work groups [words indistinct] to the production teams and brigades where grain production has been at a standstill in accordance with the arrangements made by the provincial CCP committee.

6. We must correctly carry out the policy of grain purchases by the state, and protect the benefits of both consumers and producers, so as to accelerate the growth of grain production.

7. The designated bases for commodity grain should make further contributions in supplying commodity grain this year.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

HK161349 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a circular on inspecting, prohibiting and seizing reactionary pornographic books, drawings and audio and video tapes. The circular demands that all places and departments mobilize all forces to resolutely withstand the corruption by decadent bourgeois ideology and culture. Over the past few years, many reactionary pornographic books, drawings, audio and video tapes and other obscene goods have been unlawfully brought into the province from abroad and have seriously poisoned the minds of some staff and workers, particularly young people and juveniles, so that they are physically injured and mentally affected and even embark on the road of degeneration and crime; social values are also corrupted. Organs of the party and the government at all levels and all departments must clearly understand this and seriously solve this problem. Those who have in their possession reactionary pornographic books, drawings and audio and video tapes must voluntarily hand them over to the government for disposal or destroy them. Those who refuse to hand them over to the government for disposal must be strictly dealt with in accordance with regulations. Those who compile, publish, produce, smuggle, peddle, conceal, possess and unscrupulously disseminate pornographic books and drawings must be severely punished. In the future, the provincial broadcasting bureau will be responsible for the publication and distribution of audio and video tapes. No other units are allowed to produce and sell audio and video tapes without the authorization of the provincial broadcasting bureau.

GANSU FIRST SECRETARY ON SPECIALIZED PRODUCTION

OW250917 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpts] On a recent visit to a household engaged in specialized production, First Secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee Feng Jixin said: Development of specialized production not only provides jobs for a vast number of laborers, but also creates wealth for our society. This is a new approach to providing work for educated young people, that is, by developing production.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, households engaged in specialized production of one kind or another have quickly come into being in Gansu's rural areas. Now there are more than 40,000 such households in the province.

On 21 April Comrade Feng Jixin visited (Chen Shigong) and his four brothers and sisters at the (Yaoyuan) production brigade of (Xibu) commune in suburban Lanzhou, and saw the chickens they raised, as well as the electric incubator they used for hatching eggs. At the end of the visit, Comrade Feng Jixin told them: By what you have done in developing specialized production, you have set a good example for other educated youths. In looking for work, educated youths should not merely direct their attention to the commercial field. Since there are many ways to develop production, they should also look to the production field for work. Comrade Feng Jixin called on leading organs and the people of all walks of life throughout the province to help develop specialized production in households by effecting encouraging policies, giving technical guidance and providing materials in support of such production.

NINGXIA MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL PROBLEMS

HK180227 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Report: "At Forum of Cadres Sent Down to Rural Areas, Regional CCP Committee Arranges the Next Stage of Work, Demands That Three Things Be Tackled Well"]

[Text] The Ningxia regional CCP committee recently held a report forum of cadres sent down to the rural areas. At the forum, many cadres transferred from the regional organs to work in various municipalities and counties aired their views on the fine rural situation, exchanged the experiences of various progressive units and reported on the present rural situation and the new problems that need solving there. They also put forward a number of suggestions on solving these problems. The discussions were centered on the production responsibility systems.

Xue Hongfu, secretary of the regional CCP committee; Ma Sizhong, vice chairman of the regional people's government; and other leading comrades attended and spoke at the forum. In his speech, Comrade Xue Hongfu affirmed the achievements in the previous stage of work done by cadres sent to the rural areas, and also made arrangements for the next stage. How should the current rural situation be viewed? The cadres sent to the rural areas held that the rural situation in Ningxia is very good. As a result of studying and implementing the spirit of the "minutes of the national rural work conference," production responsibility systems of various types have been established everywhere during the winter and spring, and these have already been stabilized. The peasants are at ease in carrying out production, and their enthusiasm is something rarely seen for many years. Spring farming started early this year, and the progress is rapid and quality good.

The cadres attending the forum held that at present, there are many problems that need solving with respect to how to perfect the production responsibility systems. One problem is that propaganda and implementation of the spirit of the "minutes of the national rural work conference" have not been engaged in with sufficient depth, and the masses in many places still do not understand the spirit of the conference. The "two misinterpretations" pointed out by the conference have still not been cleared up, and many people still mistakenly hold that the only form of production responsibility system is that of assigning the land to the households in exchange for fixed levies, which means dividing up the land for individual farming, and so they advocate that the more completely and thoroughly the collective property is shared out, the better.

There are instances of renting or transferring responsibility land or building houses and manors on it, and of sharing out and even looting collective property. Second, the relationship between centralized control and individual responsibility has not been handled properly in some places; this is shown mainly by the fact that certain industrial, sideline and diversification production items suitable for centralized collective management have been placed under centralized control. [as published] Third, many grassroots leadership groups are in a paralyzed or semi-paralyzed state, no one is taking charge of many important items of work and no action is taken against sabotage of collective property and production installations, superstitious activities, gambling and so on. Fourth, the tendency of freedom of choice in crops to be grown exists in certain places; people grow whatever makes most money, and state cultivation plans and collective contracts cannot be implemented. Some counties have already completed spring sowing, but have not signed contracts with households undertaking contract responsibility. Fifth, certain cadres engage in corruption and other violations of law and discipline, while the financial management of certain units is chaotic. There are also problems of remuneration for brigade and production team cadres. The reason these problems have emerged is that in the course of practicing the responsibility system of assigning land to each household in return for fixed levies, our thinking, work and measures have been unable to keep up with the situation; the problems are certainly not the inevitable consequence of instituting this system. Practice has proved that the above-mentioned problems can be solved as long as our guiding ideology is clear-cut, our leadership is strengthened and we do our work in a thoroughly sound way.

The meeting arranged the next stage of work, and demanded that the cadres sent down to the rural areas tackle the following three tasks: First, get a good grasp of tree planting, sapling cultivation and forest preservation. In light of serious problem in forest destruction, which harm the masses' enthusiasm for afforestation, the work groups can propose that each county investigate incidents of forest destruction in recent years, deal with them according to their seriousness and take legal measures where criminal activities are involved. The comrades of the work groups should also take active part in planting trees. Second, get a good grasp of summing up and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems. It is necessary to continue to implement the spirit of the "minutes of the national rural work conference" in an all-round and correct way, get a clearer picture in terms of ideological understanding of the principle of "upholding one thing," "keeping two things unchanged" and "taking simultaneous account of three things," and clear up the "two misinterpretations." It is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between centralized control and individual responsibility, suitably assign production items to one or the other and also establish and put on a sound basis the contract system and the cadre post responsibility system. By setting up the cadre post responsibility system, we should strengthen the cadres' sense of responsibility, intensify administrative discipline and solve the problems of paralysis or semi-paralysis in certain grassroots organizations. Third, it is necessary to implement the sowing plans for industrial crops. The agricultural economy is a major part of the national economy and it must follow the principle of taking planned economy as primary and regulation by market mechanism as secondary. The new situation that has emerged since instituting the system of assigning land to households in exchange for fixed levies has brought some new problems in implementing the state plans and the economic contracts. Now we cannot reckon that the state plans are on a sound basis once they have been conveyed to the production teams; they must be conveyed to the households.

QINGHAI MEETING DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S AIR DEFENSE

SK260410 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial people's air defense committee held its first meeting 19-23 April. It was emphatically pointed out at the meeting that at present some comrades, including some leading comrades, have weakened in the sense of war preparedness, ideology and work.

The meeting held: We must correctly handle the relation between the war preparedness in people's air defense and economic construction. We are carrying out the four modernizations at a time when the international situation is unstable. We must remain sober-minded, be prepared for danger in times of peace and voluntarily do a good job in making preparations for war so that we can be safe whenever there is danger and be able to cope with all kinds of complicated situations.

Attending the meeting were (Song Lin), chairman of the provincial people's air defense committee, and (Yu Zhongyan), (Wang Jingxian) and (An Guiming), vice chairmen of the provincial people's air defense committee. Also attending was Wu Shengrong, commander of the provincial military district. (Song Lin), (Wu Shengrong) and (Yu Zhongyan) addressed the meeting.

XINJIANG INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT WORK MEETING ENDS

HK170221 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang regional industry and communications work conference concluded on 16 April after 10 days in session. The meeting called on workers in the region's industry and communications enterprises to brace their spirits, work hard, achieve relatively great progress in improving economic returns and accomplish the target of ensuring a 4 percent production increase and striving for a 5 percent increase.

The participants seriously studied the relevant documents in connection with the central task of improving economic returns, and summed up experiences and lessons. They held: due to the influence of leftist guiding ideology for many years, we onesidedly stressed progress without paying heed to economic results, and only made political, not economic reckonings. It is now imperative to correct the guiding ideology for industrial production. We must switch from our protracted emphasis on output value to emphasis on economic returns, and shift the focus of industry and communications work to the track of improving economic returns. We must further clarify the aims of production and work wholeheartedly to make the country rich.

Regional CCP committee Secretary Huang Luobin spoke at the conclusion of the conference. He said: We must carry out all-round straightening out of the enterprises in groups and batches in order to improve their economic returns. While carrying out this work, we must give priority to rectifying and staffing the leadership groups, and select effective cadres as managers and secretaries. We must promote the economic responsibility systems and pay attention to properly handling the relations between the interests of the state, the enterprises and the individual workers. We must seriously tidy up financial and economic discipline and do a good job in completing the inspection of finances. We must deal resolute blows at elements who commit serious crimes in the economic field.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI FLOOD CONTROL -- The Shaanxi provincial flood and drought control command recently issued a circular demanding that all places do well in flood control this year. The circular says that floods last year caused serious losses in terms of lives and property of people and to state economic construction in the province. The flood season will approach soon and we are pressed for time. From now on, all places must be immediately and fully prepared against floods this year. They must conduct large-scale inspection before the flood season and quickly repair the projects damaged by floods last year. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Apr 82 HK]

TA KUNG PAO ON BUSH'S UPCOMING CHINA VISIT

HK300700 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "China Announces That Bush Will Pay an Official Visit"]

[Text] Beijing announced yesterday that U.S. Vice President George Bush will be making an official visit to China in the early part of May.

Bush is at present making a tour of the Asian and Pacific region, and his itinerary was originally scheduled for five countries. His decision to visit China was added after he began his journey. There are two points which merit attention regarding his visit. First, 2 weeks ago, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a protest over the U.S. sales of military-related spare parts to Taiwan. Second, he is the highest official in the Reagan administration to visit China. His position as vice president is higher than that of Secretary of State Alexander Haig and therefore, the Sino-U.S. talks this time may be upgraded as a result.

Last Time He Shouldered a "Difficult Mission"

Since the word official has been added to his visit, this will not be merely an exchange of views but should be an official talk for the solving of problems.

Bush used to be the director of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing. That was before the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations. He is an old friend of China.

Bush visited Beijing in August 1980 when he was campaigning for Reagan. At that time, there were already people pointing out that he "shouldered a very difficult mission," because Reagan was then repeating time and again his "two Chinas" view in contradiction of the statement made by Bush in Beijing.

Now, Bush is coming to China for the first time in his capacity as vice president to discuss the same problem. We can see the great obstacles created by the Reagan administration in Sino-U.S. relations. However, we do not know whether or not there will still be any difference between Bush's performance and Reagan's.

Bo Yibo's Talk

Bush arrived in Singapore the day before yesterday. His press secretary, Tilly, said that Bush's visit to Beijing is an expression of the importance attached by the United States to China's concern over the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Attaching importance to the matter is one thing. How to judge and deal with it is another.

Vice Premier Bo Yibo in his meeting with Phillips, chairman of the U.S.-China trade council yesterday discussed this matter and pointed out that some of the people in America have not clearly judged China's stand.

He held that these Americans only see the flexible aspect of China's policy but not the principled aspect. If the United States continues along this line of reasoning, it will be making a serious mistake.

The Three-Point Assurance Cannot Be Abandoned

A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the protest on 14 April clearly declared that China has taken note of the three-point assurance of the United States and has therefore adopted the attitude of not allowing such a thing to be repeated and seeing how the other side behaves. Therefore, should the U.S. side go back on its three-point assurance, it must bear all consequences arising therefrom.

These three points are: 1) This batch of spare parts which the Reagan administration is preparing to sell to Taiwan is something that had been promised in the past and is not a new sale. 2) This batch will not involve the supply of weapons. 3) The United States will not consider military transfers to Taiwan while the two sides are continuing their bilateral discussions on a settlement of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Therefore, should the United States turn around and become entangled again in such matters as saying they are defensive and not offensive weapons, and they are spare parts and not weapons, this will be in violation of the above-mentioned three-point assurance.

China will absolutely not stand for U.S. disregard of her sovereignty or interference in her internal affairs. This is a matter of principle. Should the United States violate this principle, not only will the relations between the two countries not improve, but it will also be impossible to maintain the status quo.

There Is Still Hope for Agreement

Since the Reagan administration has sent Vice President Bush for talks, China of course welcomes this. However, taking the stand of hoping for the best and preparing for the worst, China first of all hopes that the U.S. authorities will realize their errors and mend their ways and will come to an agreement with China acceptable to both sides.

PAPERS DISCUSS ARTICLE 30 OF CONSTITUTION

HSIN WAN PAO

HK291306 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 29 Apr 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Article 30 of the Draft Constitution Attracts Attention"]

[Text] The part of the draft of the revised constitution of China that attracts the greatest attention of people is Article 30, which declared that the state is authorized to set up special administrative districts if necessary and that the system for a special administrative district will be stipulated by law in accordance with actual conditions.

It is declared in the draft of the revised constitution that China is a unitary multi-national state. The draft of the revised constitution also declared that China is administratively divided into provinces, municipalities, counties and villages and besides, in those areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities into autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties. But the stipulated special administrative district is not included in the above-mentioned administrative structure. As China is a country with a vast stretch of territory and a huge population, some exceptions in its administrative structure will not be detrimental to the unification of the state. Compared with the previous constitutions, the new constitution that is being discussed throughout the country will enlarge the power of local authorities and empower the local people's congresses to draw up and promulgate legislation of a local nature. The localities that enjoy nationality autonomy will be granted even greater power and they will be authorized to formulate ordinances of autonomy and independent local regulations. Nevertheless, in exercising these powers the localities will remain under the unified leadership of the central authorities. For example, the autonomous administration and the local construction in autonomous areas should still be carried out under the guidance of state planning.

It is believed that the special administrative district mentioned in the draft of the revised constitution will enjoy even greater local power than any of the existing administrative areas in the Chinese mainland. It is only mentioned in the draft of the revised constitution that the system and structure of the special administrative district will be stipulated by law in accordance with actual conditions and the draft of the revised constitution does not provide any regulations or restrictions.

Therefore as long as there is a need due to actual conditions, corresponding legislation can be drawn up to establish an appropriate system in a special administrative district.

When people read this article in the draft of the revised constitution, they will naturally associate this article with Taiwan. For the nine-point proposal on Kuomintang-CCP talks issued by NPC Chairman Ye Jianying on the eve of the last National Day mentioned that after the realization of the reunification of the country, Taiwan might become a special administrative district and enjoy a high degree of autonomy including the power to retain its own army. The central government would not interfere in the local affairs in Taiwan.

It is attempted, by drawing up this new constitution, to set up a national Central Military Council to lead the armed forces of the country. The chairman of the council will be appointed and can be dismissed by the National People's Congress. This is aimed to show that the command system of the army is headed by the state instead of the party. Thus the local armed forces that Taiwan will retain after it is reunited with the mainland will be able to be a part of the national armed forces, and the local armed forces need not be opposed to the national one because of politics and differences between political parties.

Since China is such a big country, it is only natural for a large number of political parties to coexist and reflect different political views. The differences and disputes between political parties should not harm the unity of the country, and the various political parties may coexist for a long time and compete with one another in making more contributions for the whole people. The draft of the revised constitution definitely provides that a united front made up of all political parties should be continuously consolidated and expanded rather than being weakened and lessened. As one of the important organizations of the united front, the CPPCC will continue to play its important role instead of being abolished.

A constitution is a fundamental law of a country. In China, it represents the unity of the views of the CCP and the will of the people. The draft of the revised constitution, if formally adopted, will have the highest authorization and no political party and no individual is allowed to violate it. Therefore, judging from the relevant clauses in the constitution, we can see that the Chinese mainland's peaceful policy on the return of Taiwan to the motherland is a permanent one.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST

HK300252 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 82 p 6

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] China has proposed a system by which Taiwan could be reunited with the mainland. And the system is incorporated in the country's draft constitution which was published earlier this week for discussion and subsequent approval at the coming annual session of the National People's Congress.

Some observers believe the special provision could also have an application to Hong Kong and Macao.

The provision is short, so short that it appears to have eluded the close scrutiny of most analysts when the draft was published.

Article 30, under the first chapter titled General Principles, provides that when absolutely necessary, the nation could set up "special administrative regions." And the administrative system to be adopted will be set up by law in accordance with the conditions existing in these regions. This article follows immediately after another on how local governments are to be set up.

The "special administrative region" was first proposed in a nine-point reunification statement by the chairman of the National People's Congress, Marshal Ye Jianying, on September 30, the eve of the Chinese National Day. Among the nine points are a proposal that Taiwan can enjoy "a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative region and it can retain its own armed forces." In the same proviso, China also guarantees that the central government (in Beijing) would "not interfere with local affairs on Taiwan."

Among the other provisions are:

-- Taiwan's current socio-economic system will remain unchanged, so will its way of life and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. There will be no encroachment on the proprietary rights and lawful right of inheritance over private property, houses, land and enterprises or on foreign investments.

-- People in authority and representative personages of various circles in Taiwan may take up posts of leadership in national political bodies and participate in running the state.

-- When Taiwan's local finance is in difficulty, the central government may subsidise it as is fit for the circumstances.

The special administrative region, when it was first mentioned by Marshal Ye, received no more attention than that of the other conditions the elderly chairman had pointed out. It was then simply regarded as a convenient phrase for this kind of political system similar to such other terms as "free zones" and "special economic zones." However, this term has been given great significance now that it is going to be part of the country's constitution.

Observers pointed out that such "special administrative regions" are distinct from the many autonomous regions, prefectures, districts and counties where ethnic minorities reside. These political regions enjoying so-called autonomous status do not enjoy the wide degree of autonomy as has been proposed for Taiwan; they do not have armed forces, and they have the same socio-economic system as the rest of the country.

Indeed, provisions for the autonomous regions and prefectures, etc, are set out in another article.

And there is a section in chapter 3 on government structure which sets out the forms and functions of administrative bodies, and the people's bodies that elect officials for these autonomous regions.

Observers said while Article 30 states only briefly the system of administration that could be used in the "special administrative regions" it does provide scope within which some of the most liberal governments could operate. This means Taiwan could have its own socio-economic system and way of life without any interference from Beijing.

Analysts said the inclusion of the specific article indicates that the Beijing leadership is not only serious about the unification of Taiwan with the motherland, but has also provided measures leading to this goal, at the same time bearing in mind the long-term prospects of the issue.

The draft constitution, the most comprehensive of four since the People's Republic was founded, also states in its preamble that accomplishing the reunification of the motherland is the "holy task and duty" of the whole people, including the compatriots of Taiwan. This is a modified call compared with the 1978 constitution, which says: "We are determined to liberate Taiwan and accomplish the great cause of unifying our motherland."

Analysts, however, do not believe that the regime in Taiwan would be impressed either by the preamble or Article 30. Its attitude is likely to remain unchanged from that in respect of Marshal Ye's statement last year.

Nevertheless, the draft constitution just published by Beijing will be scrutinised in earnest by Taiwan officials and there is expected to be lively debates on it in general, and Article 30 in particular, analysts said.

WAN JEN JIH PAO: PLANE CRASH DUE TO SABOTAGE

HK301050 Hong Kong WAN JEN JIH PAO 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] According to reports from Guangzhou, the "plane crash" over Guangxi a few days ago was a manmade tragedy, not merely an air accident. It was caused by a bomb set off by a group of children of senior communist cadres in a hijacking attempt. A striking rumor has been going the rounds these days both in Guangzhou and Guilin that the crash of the Trident CA3303 near Gongcheng, killing more than a hundred persons on board, was most probably caused by a bomb detonated by a group of children of high-ranking communist cadres who attempted to hijack that plane. And official communist sources have confirmed that the crash was preceded by an explosion.

According to a Beijing television broadcast, Wan Li, "premier [as published] of the State Council," has ordered the Guangzhou authorities and "CAAC" officials to conduct a thorough investigation into the real cause of the incident, thus implicitly suggesting that something other than mechanical trouble was involved.

This was not the first time that children of senior communist cadres attempted a hijacking. It was learned that last year a group of children of high-ranking cadres attempted to hijack a civil aircraft and fly it to Taiwan. The hijackers had succeeded in boarding the plane, but as their secret was leaked, they were stopped at the last minute and all were arrested.

It was said that before the Trident crashed into the Benshan Valley in Gongcheng an explosion occurred, shattering the plane into pieces and killing all its passengers and crew members.

[Editorial note: The paper also carries three other short reports on the incident on page 1: 1) It quotes sources in Guilin as saying that the plane crashed 1,400 meters above sea level against the required flight altitude of 1,800 meters on that route and that on the day of the crash the weather was fine, not rainy. 2) The paper cites the rumor circulating in Guangzhou that the co-pilot of the plane was the son of General Chen Xilian, a rival of Deng Xiaoping, and he was the target of an assassination. 3) The paper concludes from its analysis of the editorial statements of the leftwing TA KANG PAO that this paper has implicitly criticized the aviation authorities on the mainland for attempting a coverup as they delayed more than 10 hours in reporting the incident.]

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